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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9-30 P.M.				
* 23rd May	ARABIA	7902		
30th „	ORIENTAL	5064	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,528	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Pavillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. „

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SCINDIA	Kelso	6,166	28th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,390	18th July „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3,124	27th May „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,166	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	7,069	31st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	7,091	17th Aug „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3,124	5th Sept „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „ „
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KASARA	1,195	Thur. 28th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 29th May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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AFRICA	4596	P. Radowich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,048		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4 596	P. Radowich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	26 Nov. 1908.

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FETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	1 th May	20th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	12th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOTOORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs.800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6⅔ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KHATIZBEE alias ASSOOBAI, widow of Bapu Abas Monia, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

EDALJEE MEHERNOSJEE DOTIVALA, late of Kobe, Parsi Inhabitant.

HAJI MOOSA HAJI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Halai Mahomedan Inhabitant.

WILLIAM BROWNE, late a Government Pensioner of the Public Works Department of Allahabad, European.

LIONEL ANDREWS MOUAT BIGGS, late Lieutenant, 130th P. W. O. Baluchis, Poona.

CAETAN FRANCIS DE SOUZA, late a clerk in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, Native Christian.

GERTRUDE ISAACS, late companion to the Maharani Holker of Indore.

SALIN bin SAHIED, late of Bombay, Arab Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 9" by 4½") 50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December, 1908, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 11TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian : Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia : Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales : mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian : do.
Queensland : do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be SENT WITH the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY, 1908.

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Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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They are self adjusting
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Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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NOTICE

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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SERM

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr R. D. SETHNA, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 975 of 1907, entitled MAHOMED HOOSSEIN MUTAR, vs. GULABCHAND HIRABHAI GHELLABHAI and others, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, of which they shall not have received any notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 13,067 square yards or thereabouts (being 99 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth), together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C No.1156, Street Nos. 259-261, all of which premises are situate at and on the East side of the Shaik Meman Street, as Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Halalcore passage of the said premises and beyond that by the property of Morarji, Khimji, on or towards the West by the said Sheik Meman Street, on or towards North by the house of Anant Shivaji, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Jeverchand Fortabchand and now of Dharamchand Jeverchand.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1908.

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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

of May 8th.

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Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,583 tons, Captain R. Francis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, &c., with a general cargo and explosives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain S. MacLachlan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle (N.S.W.) with a general cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain W. N. Oliver, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,856 tons, Captain H. Wittenberg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons Captain W J Crebbin will sail to-day for Angerhead, in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....B I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Rickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....B I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 22.

Asgard	2712 Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324 Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Bendu	2820 Millson	R A Willis
Bulyssis	3958 Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall	2738 Jones	W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight	2393 Dalton	K Nixon & Co
Borderer	2835 Black	T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle	2105 Curtis	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Culna	3963 Maclachlan	M M & Co
Frankly	3617 Yell	W & A G Co
Fankdale	3100 Kidel	W & A G & Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie	2650 Craig	W & A G & Co
Goalpara	1359 Bishop	M M & Co
Islami	1604 Newby	B & P S N Co
Inchmarlo	2637 Floster	K Nixon & Co
Islanda	3361 Brooks	M M & Co
Ismaila	3381 Rees	N F M M & Co
Kasara	565 Chappell	M M & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Laigo Law	2541 Henderson	T Morrison & Co
Labuan	2203 Rees	W & A G & Co
Monsori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mosaffari	1387 Molony	B & P S N Co
Nawab	2041 Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1961 Sewell	M M & Co
Nownal Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Persia	4198 Haughton	P & O Co
Rao Bern	2497 Morris	S Wallace & Co
Shahalum	1918 Davison	M'tius H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Singapore	2736 Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Selestad	617 Fananger	F F Campbell
Strathfillan	2810 Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Trrier	1008 Burg	F F Campbell & Co
Umsinga	1896 Roberts'n	R A Willis
Uhenfels	3583 Francis	W & A Graham & Co
Wellington	3626 Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	26-5	F M & Co
B Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins			N F K N & Co
C & B Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Java	23-5	T Morrison & Co
F Griqua	2699	Chalmers	London	27-5	W & A G Co
G Nassai	911	LeMiere		P Gulf	30-5 Bo & P S N Co
H Satranji	547	Hossein	K'chi	23-5	Bo S N Co Ld
K Yetorofu maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Nera	3020	Schmits	Noumea	23-5	M Maritime & Co
N Toro	1950	Jackson	Hull	2-6	P Muir & Co
O Sultan	1781	Quirist	Z'bar	25-5	A Strandes

30 tcn Crano.

Badree...1139 Lloyd.....Repairing .....G Jeewaji & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5 W & A G & Co
2	Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin		N F The Shah S N Co
4	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotherdam	30-5 K N & Co
6	Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5 P & O Co
7	Nippon	4014	Tarabochia	Kobe	25-5 A L & N Co
8	Africa	2563	Badcomich	Trieste	1-6 A L & N Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4755	Hide	Shanghai	10-6 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-5 P & O Co
15	Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	Dunkirk	23-5 F M & Co
16	Kirby Bk	02	J J Kerr	NF	Repairing W & A G & Co

M W D D

Chyebassa ...3991 Babb ...Antwerp .....2-6 M M & Co

H W P D

Ponani... 552 Samsoodin...B'pagar...23-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Persia s	Haughton	London May 1
	Culna s	Maclachlan	NewCastle Ap 27
	Uhenfels s	Francis	Hamburg Ap. 18

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Liebenfels s	Wittenberg	Hamburg via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Sinclair, Oliver for Chittagong.
„ Pundit Crebbin for Angerhead.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Culna for Antwerp &c
„ Yetorofu Maru for Japan &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Mombasa arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived at Suez on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived in London on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Suez on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Nairn	Calcutta
14	Steinberger	Middlesbro
14	Camberwell	London
16	Dongola	Liverpool
19	Lindula	Rangoon
19	Pentakota	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—30 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 78 bales wool, Ebjee Shewji, 70 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 199 bales wool, M Ramjeedas, 16 bales wool, L Hurbhum, 11 cwts castorseed M Buscobhoy, 95 cwts castorseed D Nagji, 75 cwts castorseed M Ratansee, 33 bales wool, H K M Jaitha, 63 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Grigua s—12,820 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—4 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 99 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D B Petit and Co; 4,122 poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales hemp G Radhakisandas.

Chyebassa s—6,003 cwts poppyseed 6,003 cwts 12,006 cwts rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons Manganese ore, Riddle Reeve & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 30 cwts mustardseed, R Jeevandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—111 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 330 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co; 4 bales twist, Bettoni Gorid and Co; 1,000 cwts gingelyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 185 bales cotton; Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Toro s—3,003 cwts cottonseed, R Khimji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blaecheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Comersey; 600 bale, cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARI.

Africa s—1 bale twist, Bethoni Gorichl.

FOR GALATZ.

Africa s—20 bales twist aloes, Schweege and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—6 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales cotton, G. Tejpal and Co.; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Malta s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—700 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru s—600 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—67 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, E. D. Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, H. N. Madanwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Master and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FITZ-GERALD—May 2, at Lynchow, Carlisle, the wife of Capt. A. E. Fitz-Gerald, East Surrey Regt., attached Egyptian Army of a son.

HALL—May 1, at 23 Cornwall Gardens, S. W., the wife of H. Fielding Hall, Burma Commission, of a son.

NOBLE—May 2, at Cosham Park House, Cosham, the wife of Lieut Percy L. H. Noble, M. V. O., R. N. of a son.

ROYDS—April 29, at Bylands, Strathfield Turgis, near Winchfield, the wife of Capt. Royds (Scots Guards) of a son.

BARRON—April 29, at Elrone Cottage, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon, the wife of Capt. William E. Barron, R. E., of a daughter.

McCALLUM—May 6, at Nagasaki, Japan, the wife of Walter Russell McCallum, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter (by cable).

RAWSON—May 1, at Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, W., the wife of Lieut. H. C. Rawson, R. N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERESFORD—MASON—April 29, at St. Andrew's Church, Ashley Place, S. W., Lieut.-Col. George William Beresford (retired, Indian Staff Corps), to Laura Victorine Eason.

BREW—PRITCHALD—April 28, at the Parish Church, Frimley, Surrey, the Rev. Hugh Brady Brew, M. A., to Aileen Isabel, daughter of Col. Hastock Pritchard, C. S. I.

CARDIFF—CASBERD—BOTELER—April 29, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Richard R. Wingfield, son of the late Major Wingfield Cardiff (11th Foot), to Muriel, daughter of the late Comdr. Casberd-Boteler, R. N.

DUNCAN—CLARKE—April 30, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, the Rev. W. Wallace Duncan, M. A., to Violet Mary, daughter of Col. H. R. Clarke, late Royal Art.

PRABS—MCLEOD—April 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Dover, Guy Barnett, R E, son of Edwin Peare, Esq., to Marjorie Frances Eleanor, daughter of Col. W. T. McLeod.

WARD—JEFFERSON—April 29, at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, Edward Simons, son of Col. Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under Secretary of State for War, to Lois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs H W. Jefferson.

DEATHS.

BOOTHBY—May 1, at St. Andrews, N. B., Madeleine Condie, wife of the late Col E T Boothby, aged 77.

DALRYMPLE HAY—May 1, at Borland, Kilmarnock, James Francis Dalrymple Hay, of Duntop, son of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir John C. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., G. C. B., aged 89.

PHILP—May 1, at Belvoir, Sheringham, Francis Lamb Philp, captain, late "E" troop Royal Scots Greys, aged 71.

SAVARY—May 1, in London, Daluell Tausia Savary, of Falmouth, son of the late Col. William Tausia Savary, Honourable East India Company's Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROZARIO—May 22, Charles, second son of Mrs. Amelia T. Rozario. Funeral will leave for Sewree Cemetery at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, from Alexander Pereira's residence, Kalbadevi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GRAVES—May 17, at Madras, of malarial fever, Hermione Sybil Cassin Graves, aged 16 years.

PEPPER—May 9, with the Mohmand Field Force, at Camp Matta, Moghal Khel, Conductor William Henry Pepper, Supply and Transport Corps, aged 44 E. Barron, R. E. daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 4-48m., 5-48a.; Low water, 10-42m.

Band at the Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a. m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, May 24.—Rogation Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 6-13m., 6-50a. Low water, 0-37m., 0-14a.

Monday, May 25.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 7-37m., 7-52a.; Low water 1-35m., 1-29a.

Tuesday, May 26.—Balloting for a Port Trustee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 8-46m.; 8-46a.; Low water, 2-24m., 2-35a.

Wednesday, May 27.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a Port Trustee: Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 9-42m.; Low water, 3-8m.; 3-32a.

Thursday, May 28.—High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water 10-31m.; 10-18a.; Low water, 3-48m. 4-21a.

Friday, May 29.—Eton Cup Hockey Tournament, Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-15m., 10-58a.; Low water, 4-25m; 5-4a.

Though this world is but a bubble,
Two things stand like stone,
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in our own.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mahomed Fakumian, (15), a Mahomedan boiler-maker, was drowned in the Mastan Tank at New Nagpada, while bathing in it on Thursday.

THEFT AT PAREL.—Mr. K. B. Moylakar, Manager of the Alembic Chemical Works, Parel, has reported to the Police the theft of currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 335 from a glass cupboard in his office.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Nera," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day instead of 22nd instant, as previously notified. Parcel mail for French China, Netherlands, India and Japan closes at 12-30 p.m. on the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umlazi," via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 24th current instead of on Friday the 22nd instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 25th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Malta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 25th current.

The Fascination of Three—Price

SHOWROOMS, at 59 Esplanade Road; lies in the singular excellence of constantly changing

NOVELTIES—IN-FACT,

instinct with beauty, elegance, combined with utility, extended to articles in every day use, obtainable at the modest outlay of Ans. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, imparting any HOME with a genuine note of cultured refinement. Visitors, may, with confidence, anticipate viewing, the precise realisation of the idea conveyed by the word—

NOVELTIES.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl	
Selection	The Gondaliers	Sullivan	
Tramnbild	Fairy Dreams	Von Blon	
Selection	Nelly Neil	Ivan Caryll	
Schatz-Walzer	from the Gipsy Baron	Strauss	
Gavotte	The Bells of St. Malo	Rimmer	
Indian Intermezzo	Irrawady	Thurban	

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Our Director	Bigelow
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic	Caryll
Gavotte	Les Cloches De St Malo	Rimmer
Selection	The Geisha	Jones
Romance	Salut D'Amour	Elgar
Song	The Bandolero (Euphonium Solo)	Stuart

EXTRAS.

Valse Kussen ist Keine Sund ..... Eysler
Cake Walk Whistling Rufus ..... Mills

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 6 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, the following programme of music :—

March	La Mattchiche	Borel Clerc
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Romance (Jop)	Pappies	Morel
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	San Sebastian	Dodwell
Grand Fantasia	Episodes of a Soldier's Life	Kappey

Synopsis, Embarkation on Board, Disembarkation, The Camp at night, Advance of the Enemy, Battle Music, Retreat of the Enemy, Finale.

Two Step	The Brooklyn	Thurban

PIPE MUSIC.

March	I'll gang na Mair tai you toon
March	My Ho Ro Mo Nigheau
Strathspey	Highland Society of London
Reel	The Black Mill
March	The Scottish Emigrants' Farewell
March	The Rook and wee pickle tow
Strathspey	Thick lies the Mist on you' hill
Reel	Smith of Chilliechasle
March	Lord Panmure
March	Caries wi' the Brooks
Strathspey	Bacho' the Change House
Reel	Deur is the Ale

THE Madras Government have passed orders with regard to the Bezwada Agricultural Farm, which is to be taken over by the Agricultural Department. In January the Government declined to sanction the continued expenditure by the District Board, Kistna, of its revenues on the farm, and proposed to take over the farm entirely, on condition that if the farming operations were eventually discontinued, the land should revert to the District Board. In March, the District Board accepted the proposals of Government, but made a statement of the interests of the Board in that farm. The Director of Agriculture subsequently reported that the land was unsuitable, and that there was no qualified subordinate of the Department who could be placed in charge of the farm. But the Government have, nevertheless, decided that the farm shall be taken over by the Agricultural Department, the District Board receiving compensation for stock and buildings, or removing its property, at choice.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors :—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, L. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says :—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Elton Cup" Hockey Tournament.

Bombay is never idle and with the conclusion of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which provided so sensational a finish, we have now the Junior Tournament, which is to commence on the 29th instant under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The entries are very encouraging and eight teams are on the lists. The age of the players being limited to eighteen years, a very keenly contested journey is sure to result; all the more so, as the youths of to-day will have certainly to figure in the Senior Tournament. Following are the teams that have entered :—

1. The Rising Sun Hockey Club.
2. Bishop's High School, Poona.
3. Byculla Hockey Club.
4. Y. M. C. A.
5. St. Mary's College.
6. Parel Gymkhana.
7. Byculla Educational Society's Junior.
8. Parsee Pioneers.

The drawings will take place at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms at 8-15 p. m., on Tuesday the 26th instant.

The Tournament will commence on the 29th instant.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SWEEPSTAKE ALL CLASSES.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	Scr	J. N. Parker, and R. W. Fisher.
Manikin	1 33	Officers, R. A.
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Lapwing	13 10	Capt. R. E. J. Gillespie, R.E.
Mand	13 10	Officers, R. E.
Coralie	18 36	Maj. Mead & Maj. Anderson.
Tomtit	10 51	Dr. F. M. Gibson
Meg	13 10	Lieut. A. C. Trench, R. E.
Curlew	15 30	C. A. Wordsworth
Jean	20 9	C. M. Moberly

Course No. 22+2.—9·3 miles Time-limit 7 p.m.

THE COMPLETE ESSAYIST.

Two things only are required of the Complete Essayist, that he shall make everything he treats of appear foolish, and that he shall invariably seem all wise. His theme may be "Fashions and Foibles" or "Melancholy," or "The Use and Abuse of Narcotics," or "Why we go to Church," the subject is a matter of no moment. But it must above all things appear inordinately petty, and the rather unworthy pastime of a master mind. The Complete Essayist knows everything. He is above all human preferences. He never shews rancour or enthusiasm, hardly even energy or interest. His approbation brings a warm glow of conscious rectitude: he stirs all creation by his frown. The real work of his life is, without doubt, hidden in gloom and mystery. We are not permitted so much as to guess at its nature. Can it be devoted to the moulding of new worlds out of chaos, or to the destruction of hidden forces? We shall never know. But something Titanic it assuredly is. We are only allowed to see him in his lighter moods, when, for recreation, he balances the burning questions of the day; the minds and morals of mankind; its habits and poor human errors, in a negligent palm. He always wears a half smile for mortal follies, he is too great to sneer. At times, on rare, very rare occasions he permits a gleam and humour, a suspicion of pathos to appear. Then indeed we laugh, or weep.

As a concession to human weakness the Complete Essayist is liberal of phrases which custom has endeared. Upon the mind of the reader, teased by paradox, falls like a balm the solace of the known in the words "to all intents and purposes." We touch ground when we learn that certain causes and effects "act and react." We can shake with brotherly love, across the abyss of time the hand of the ancient hero whose "vices were the vices of his age, but whose virtues were his own."

The Complete Essayist is fashioned of a very different clay from the professional critic, whom we recognise as a man and a brother. The critic is above all things human; of like temper with ourselves. He is full of caprice and prejudices, powerful, it may be, but incalculable. His condemnation is the verdict of a fellow-mortal, not the decree of inexorable fate. His praise is not always the reward of merit.

He is a staunch friend and implacable foe, if his inclination bid him praise, then praise he will. If blame, then though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels it profiteth me nothing. To criticise is the one activity of his life; his duty and his recreation. He was born a critic, and a critic he will die. No hidden process of evolution can lift such a one to the passionless heights where the Complete Essayist eats his ambrosial food and sips his nectar,—alone.

The Complete Essayist knows all the past; he sees the present; he can foretell the future. The learning of all the world is revealed to him, but he is not learned. He is merely omniscient. At times, when in a sportive vein, he refers with gentle badinage to some new ology, and hints that such is quite beyond his ken. But we, who understand his humour, nod and smile and murmur "eironeia."

LE SOURIANT.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd May.

177. Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain G. M. Lee, Royal Fusiliers, second son of Mr. E. A. Lee, of Fowley, Liphook, Hants, and Kathleen Florence, daughter of Colonel A. W. Macnaghten, late 2nd Bombay Lancers, of Castelnau, Leamington, Warwickshire.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE. THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc. Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the small hours of the 18th May 1908 the composite first and second class carriage of No 157 mixed train which left Victoria Terminus at 11 p. m., on the 17th was reduced to ashes at the Khadi station, fortunately without causing injury to the passengers therein. No account of this accident has appeared in the papers, probably because the passengers escaped unhurt. I was one of those who were in that ill-fated composite. It was my intention not to take any initiative in making public the circumstances connected with the occurrence. I am doing it now as I am afraid that the matter, which is of great importance from the point of safety of the passengers travelling by this train, might not be given the attention it deserves by the Railway authorities. The accident occurred in this manner :—

At about 2 o'clock in the morning I awoke on feeling a choking sensation. I found the upper berth where I was sleeping that the lamps in the compartment had gone out and gas was escaping from them. The other passengers in the compartment were awakened, and as by that time it was filled with gas and smoke—they were forced to look out of the windows so that they might inhale fresh air. After a few minutes I observed fire in the south-east corner of the roof of the compartment and simultaneously a green light of a signal was observable at a distance. This raised a hope that the train was nearing a station and would be stopped shortly. It was, however, dashed to pieces as the train rushed past the signal. The compartment had by that time become quite unsafe and all of us commenced shouting saying that the carriage was on fire and that the train should be stopped. The signal left behind was that of the Tanset station, which does not book passengers. One of us finding that shouting was useless and was not likely to attract the attention either of the driver or of the gaurd, went towards the rear brake walking on the footboards of the carriages by holding the iron rails. After this the 3rd class passengers of the three carriages commenced shouting that a carriage had caught fire and that the train should be stopped. These cries were probably not noticed. I leave it to the imagination of those who read this account what must have been the state of minds of those in that 2nd class compartment which showed signs of being engulfed by fire every moment. After 15 minutes the train stopped at the Khardi station. The guard in charge of the train seemed not to have understood the situation and was heard to say that there was no cause for alarm. He tried to throw a bucketful of water on the carriage but is was immediately ablaze and the flames began to lick the roof of the Railway station and the Postal carriage in front of the composite. It was only at this stage of the danger to the station and the other carriages of the train that the composite was detached and in about two hours' time nothing but its iron framework remained. The train was delayed at the Khardi station for nearly two hours and a half. The 2nd class passengers had to be content with finding room in third class compartments which never contain toilet arrangements.

It will paoperly be urged that occurrences of this nature are rare and that the Railway Company is not to blame for the same. The fire was due to the bursting of the gas box. The question then arises, Was this box inspected at the Victoria Terminus or at the Kalyan station? Carriage wheels are examined at principal stations. It is not known whether this is done with respect to gas boxes. It will be hazardous for a layman to offer any opinion on the necessity for such a course. However the present accident may embolden him to remark that it is equally dangerous to neglect the inspection of gas boxes which appear to be no less dangerous than the wheels of railway carriages, the examination of which has become one of the duties of a railway company. I got into this train at the Victoria Terminus at 10 p. m., and I did not notice any inspection of the gas boxes while the train was in the station.

These mixed trains, going to long distances at night time, have no arrangements in the carriages assigned for passengers which would enable them to communicate either with the driver or the guard of their train in case of an emergency like the one narrated above. I hope the Railway Company will take this point seriously into their consideration and adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.—Yours, &c.,

V. N. KHOPKAR,

Nasik,

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, May 6.—Lord Ampthill asked the Secretary for the Colonies Whether he would lay on the table of the House any correspondence that might have passed recently concerning the Municipal Corporations Act and the Dealers' Licenses Act of the Colony of Natal.

The Earl of Crewe said that as to the Municipal Corporations Act, that Act was not yet in operation as it had been reserved. Therefore, it did not affect any Indians in Natal at this moment. There had been no recent correspondence either on that Act or on the Dealers' Licenses Act. Lord Elgin addressed the last communication to the Natal Government which had passed at the beginning of last September, and so far no reply had been received. Two objections were taken by his Majesty's Government to the Municipal Corporations Act. The first was that the definition of a coolie included persons to whom the term was not intended to apply—namely, persons outside the classes of labourers and domestic servants. On that point the Natal Government were willing to meet Lord Elgin. They were prepared to alter the wording in terms which would make it clear that only actual labourers and domestic servants should be included. But the Indians already excluded from the Parliamentary franchise would also have been excluded from the municipal franchise. The latter was, in the opinion of the Colonial Office, a more domestic matter, and therefore there was an "a fortiori" reason for not pressing the Natal Government to change their mind on this question of excluding Indians. But it was on one condition. If Indians were to be excluded from the municipal franchise, it could only be on the understanding that the ratepayers, who did not include the Indians, were prepared to treat the Indian fairly in every way. At the present time Indian traders could be deprived of their licenses by the Licensing Board. That was provided for under section 6 of the Dealers' Licenses Act, and there was no appeal from the Lincensing Board. Therefore Lord Elgin said that if the Indians were to be deprived of the municipal franchise, they ought in return to have an appeal to the Supreme Court on this question of licenses, and in matters where their interests were likely to be affected. That was regarded by Lord Elgin as the essential point. So far, his Majesty's Government had received no reply. The question was, therefore, in so incomplete a condition that there would be no advantage in laying papers on the table. But the House would be informed when anything further occurred, and meanwhile the Municipal Corporations Act was not in operation.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 4.—Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State's attention has been directed to the memorial addressed to him of Mr. C. W. Allan, an extra deputy conservator of forests in the Burma provincial service; whether Mr. Allan, after passing through the college at Dhera Dun, joined the Indian forest service on Feb. 1, 1887, at a time when it was provided by Section 21 of the then Forest Department Code that after five years' approved service as sub-assistant conservator of forests he would be drafted into the upper controlling staff; whether, in 1891, the Government issued a new Forest Department Reorganisation scheme debarring all officers thenceforward appointed in India from promotion to the upper controlling staff, and whether, having done four years of admittedly approved service, the new scheme was by ex port facto ruling arbitrarily applied to Mr. Allan's case; whether recently the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of Mr. Shrish Chandra Chakrobatti from the provincial to the imperial engineering service on the ground that, as he had actually entered the Sibpore Engineering College before the issue of the orders closing the imperial service to students of Indian engineering colleges, he had an equitable right to an appointment in the imperial service; on what ground, in an analogous case, Mr. Allan has been refused similarly equitable treatment; and whether the Government of India will be directed to remedy the injustice from which Mr. Allan is suffering.

Mr. Buchanan: The memorial in question has not yet reached me from the Government of India, through whom under rule it has to be submitted, and consequently I am not in a position to express any opinion on the merits of the question. I assume that the memorial will shortly be in the hands of the Secretary of State.

PAY OF GAOL OFFICERS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that since the introduction of the new scale of pay for Indian Medical Service officers in charge of goals there are, at any rate in the Madras Presidency, uncovenanted officers of long service in charge of central gaols, who do the same administrative work as medical officers in charge of central gaols, but who have not been placed on the same scale of pay for their administrative work; and will he consider whether this difference should be removed and these officers be put on the same scale of pay as medical officers in administrative charge of gaols, in so far as administrative and not medical duties are concerned.

Mr. Buchanan: The recent improvement of the pay of members of the Indian Medical Service in charge of gaols was part of a general improvement of the pay of that service introduced with a view to making the service more attractive and securing more and better qualified recruits. The same considerations do not apply in the case of the officers referred to in the question, who are not members of the Indian Medical Service and whose rates of pay are determined by the conditions of their own service. The Secretary of State does not, as at present advised, see sufficient reason to take any action in the matter, which is primarily one for the consideration of the Government of India.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now say on what date the Indian Budget will be taken.

Mr. Buchanan: It is imposible at present to fix a date at which the Indian Budget will be taken.

GERMAN SCHOOL IN TEHERAN.

On May 5, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had information to the effect that the Persian Government had made a grant in order to enable the Germans to found a University in Teheran.

Sir E. Grey: I understand that a grant has been promised by the Persian Government for enlarging the German school at Teheran.

THE ATTACK ON THE STEAMER "BLOSS LYNCH."

Mr. Rees asked whether any British-Indian subjects were killed or wounded in the attack made by Arabs upon the steamship "Bloss Lynch," between Baghdad and Bussora, and, if so, whether the authors of the attack had been brought to justice, or any reparation received from the Porte.

Sir E. Grey: One British-protected subject was wounded; the stoker, whose nationality is unknown was also severely wounded. The Ottoman Government have given assurances that everything possible will be done to ensure security of navigation, and the steamer service has been resumed. Nizam Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, has been directed to go to the spot, troops have been sent there, and an inquiry will be held with a view to having the culprits punished.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked whether the Government had any information to the effect that negotiations have been renewed for heavy commitments on the part of Turkey for the construction of three fresh sections of the Baghdad railway; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether the Government proposed to continue their consent to the levy of the three per cent. Customs increase, which was not intended to supply funds for this purpose.

Sir E. Grey: I have heard the report that negotiations are on foot for further advances in connection with the Baghdad railway. The reservation of the three per cent. Customs increase for Macedonia was one of the conditions of consent to the levy of it. I have no reason to suppose that this condition will not be observed; there has been no question of our waiving it.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether it is proposed to alter in any way the legal status and extra-territorial rights of British subjects residing in Siam.

Sir E. Grey said: A modification of the "status" of British subjects in Siam, accompanied by provisions to safeguard their interests, forms part of proposals which are now under consideration.

OPIUM HOUSES IN SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

Mr. T. C. Taylor asked whether in the Chinese-ruled city of Shanghai opium dens had all been closed since June last; whether in every foreign settlement in China, except Shanghai, all opium dens had been for some time past shut up; what action the municipal council of the international settlement of Shanghai had taken to close the numerous opium dens they now license; and whether they had fixed a date, and, if so, what date, after which all their opium dens shall be closed.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first question is in the affirmative. No opium dens exist at present in any British concessions in China, but I am unable to say whether that is the case in all other foreign concessions. On March 20 the ratepayers of the Shanghai international settlement adopted a resolution whereby the number of opium houses was to be reduced by a quarter from July 1 next. The chairman of the municipal council explained at the time that this was part of a programme of periodical reductions leading to complete abolition in two years or less. The Viceroy of Nankin is stated to have expressed his satisfaction at this measure.

An hon. member asked if any compensation had been awarded to license-holders.

Sir E. Grey: I am not aware of any. (Laughter.)

Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether he was aware that in a large number of the chief cities of China all opium dens had been closed by order of the Chinese Government whether he was aware that in HongKong the Colonial Government derived a considerable revenue from licensing opium dens; and whether the time had at length come when steps should be taken to terminate the opium traffic in that colony.

Col. Seely: I understand that the reply to the first paragraph of the question is in the affirmative, but as regards the second, that it is scarcely accurate to refer to "a considerable revenue," as the amount to be derived from licenses for 1908 would appear to amount to only 180*l*; the third paragraph, as my hon. friend will agree, is difficult to deal with in question and answer, but I gather I may have an opportunity of expressing the views of his Majesty's Government on the matter in the course of debate to-morrow evening.

THE INDIAN OCTROI DUTY.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary for India whether he could state the amount realised by the United Provinces of Agra and Oude from octroi duty per annum and the cost of collection; what articles were subject to the said duty and the rates charged; and whether the Secretary of State would consider the desirability of remitting, especially in time of famine, the said duties on articles which constituted the principal food-stuffs in daily use by the people.

Mr. Buchanan: The revenue derived from octroi duties by municipalities in the United Provinces amounts to about 225,000*l*, a year, and represents about seventy per cent. of their total income from rates and taxes. The cost of octroi collection is not separately returned, but the total collection charges are about ten per cent. of the total taxation receipts. The articles subject to these duties and the rates charged vary in different towns, but generally it may be said that most articles of domestic consumption are taxed, and that the rates are low. With regard to the last part of the question, the law gives to the municipalities the necessary discretion, and Secretary of State does not consider that he could interfere with advantage in a matter affecting the ways and means of a large number of municipal bodies.

Dr. Rutherford: Does the hon. gentleman know whether any remission has been made during times of famine?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot answer that.

Mr. Rees: Can the hon. gentleman tell us whether the Government of India, by reducing its income collected from those who can pay, are likely to be in a better position to feed those who cannot? (Laughter.)

GRADING OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the recommendations in the Indian Survey Report, made by the Committee of 1904-1905, regarding the grading and organisation of the provincial service have been accepted by the Government of India; and, if so, when will they be put into operation.

Mr Buchnan: The recommendations of the Indian Survey Committee on this and other matters are still under the consideration of the Government of India, and I am not yet acquainted with their views.

THE BOMB OUTRAGES IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can communicate to the House any information regarding the bomb outrage in Behar; whether this occurrence is due to the sense of impunity in respect of assaults upon Europeans engendered by the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of the murder of Mr. Bloomfield by a gang of coolies in the same province and whether he can give any information regarding the discovery of a bomb manufactory in Calcutta.

Mr Buchanan: As regards the main facts of this deplorable outrage, the Government of India's telegrams to the Secretary of State do not contain any further information than the reports which have appeared in the newspapers. One of the perpetrators of the crime has been arrested and has made a full confession, while another shot himself to avoid arrest. The Secretary of State sees no reason to connect the commission of an outrage of this kind with any feeling or consideration such as the hon. member mentions. The Government of India have reported that bombs and other explosives have been seized at Calcutta and that numerous arrests have been made, but the Secretary of State is not at present in a position to give detailed information.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have made any request for legislative authority to repressive measures being taken against incitements to violence appearing in a certain class of native newspapers; and whether his Majesty's Government intend to give the Indian Government a free hand in this matter.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India have submitted no recent proposals for the purpose mentioned in the question. The Secretary of State is unable to make any statement as to the course which he may think it right to adopt if any such proposals are received.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State will have laid upon the table of the House translations of articles inciting to violence which have appeared in the Indian vernacular press recently.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by giving greater publicity to the articles to which the hon. member refers.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: when the Report of the Departmental Committee on Railways will be presented.

Mr. Buchanan: As I stated on April 28, in reply to the hon. member of Wandsworth, I hope soon to lay it on the table of the House.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TRAIN.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether information is available as to the source from which proceeded the offer of twelve rupees made to the ringleader of the gang which attempted to blow up the train in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was travelling last December.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr. Wm. Johnson called attention to the opium traffic in the East, and moved:—

"That this House, having regard to its resolution unanimously adopted on May 30, 1906, that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, welcomes the action of his Majesty's Government in diminishing the sale of opium for export and thus responding to the action of the Chinese Government in their arrangements for the supression of the consumption of the drug in that empire; and this House also urges his Majesty's Government to take steps to bring to a speedy close the system of licensing opium dens now prevailing in some of our Crown Colonies, more particularly HongKong, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon."

Mr. Theodore Taylor seconded the motion, and said that nothing less than the complete supression of the opium traffic would satisfy them.

Major Seely (Under Secretary for the Colonies) said both sides of the House were pledged to take steps to deal with the evil. The Government were prepared to accept the motion because they considered the time had arrived to take a decisive step in this matter. As to the Straits Settlements they had decided to adopt a course of action which would lead to the extinction of the abuse of opium there. With regard to HongKong they had sent a telegram to the authorities there giving instructions which would have the result of closing all the opium dens. The Government felt that they must come up to the standard set by China in this matter. (Cheers). That morning a telegram was sent to the Governor of Ceylon accepting his proposals, which meant the putting an end to all opium dens and shops there.

Sir E. Grey said that the promises given by the Secretary of State for India two years ago had been followed by a large measure of fulfilment. In all he purely British settlements in China opium dens had been put an end to already. With regard to Shanghai, which was the only municipality with which they were concerned, it should be remembered that that was an international as well as a British settlement, and that among the ratepayers was a large element of French, German, and other nationalities. The British Government could not force any policy upon such a municipality. They had, however, already expressed their opinion very firmly as to what they thought the action of the municipality should be, and they would do their best to see that their intention was realised, (Cheers,) It was true that in the native city the opium dens had been closed, but they had not prohibited the sale of opium, so that it was not fair to contrast the action of the municipality with the action of the native city as if the native city had prohibited the sale of opium altogether. The Government would do all they could to assist the Chinese Government, and he was glad to recognise the support they had received from the United States. It had been asked whether China was in earnest. Of course, when a Government tried to put down and abuse a strong party rose to defend it. (Ministerial cheers.) He was pleased that there was no party feeling on this question, and he hoped the House would unanimously accept the resolution so that China might know that she had the support of the whole British people behind her. (Cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to amid cheers.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Thursday, May 7.—Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any Royal Warrant has been published modifying the system laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1861 for the Indian Staff Corps, now Indian Army, under which officers were prompted after fixed periods of service; whether lieutenants of six years' service and captains appointed to certain Staff or regimental posts can be promoted to the next higher ranks on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, thus superseding other officers of the same length of service; whether this practice is sanctioned by Royal Warrant, and the date of such Warrant; whether majors are promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, irrespective of length of service, on appointment to the command of a regiment or battalion and to other posts; wheather this practice is sanctioned by Royal Warrant and the date of such Warrant; whether this rule has caused the supersession of efficient officers, especially of those of Indian cavalry; whether, in the case of a field officer in military employ whose promotion it is desired to withhold, the practice of the military authorities in India is to suggest to the officer that he should take leave and retire at the expiration of such leave period; whether this practice has the approval of the Secretary of State for India; and whether all these new conditions do or do not specifically contravene the principle of Indian Army promotion as established by Royal Warrant.

Mr. Buchanan: The system of promotion laid down for the Indian Staff Corps in the Royal Warrant of 1861 was superseded by provisions in successive Royal Warrants from 1881 to 1907, directing that promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, now the Indian Army, should be made under such regulations as might be laid down from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in Council. Under regulations thus laid down in 1904 a limited number of lieutenants and captains may be specially promoted, and majors are promoted as stated in the question without completing the periods of service ordinarily required. Some supersession of individuals is necessarily involved in this system, in so far as it is a departure from the old system of promotion after certain fixed periods of service, and I believe it is a fact that regimental commands in the Indian cavalry are, on the average not attained until after longer service than in the infantry. The cases of officers whose promotion is withheld on account of unfitness are dealt with on their merits, and a special period of leave pending retirement is sometimes granted in such cases. The present system does not appear to the Secretary of State to contravene the Royal Warrants.

"THE TIMES" LIBEL ACTION.

Verdict For The Publishers.

£7,500 DAMAGES.

London, May 8.

The action for libel, brought by Mr. John Murray and his brother, Mr. Arthur Henry Hallam Murray, the well-known publishers, against the proprietors of "The Times," terminated to-day. The jury, after a long and careful summing-up by Mr. Justice Darling, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at £7,500.

Judgment was given accordingly, but his lordship granted a stay of execution on the ground of excessive damages.

The action arose out of a letter signed "Artifex," which appeared in "The Times" on October 19 last, referring to the price at which Messrs. Murray were publishing the "Letters of Queen Victoria." The writer added that Mr. John Murray had exploited the great personality of Queen Victoria for his own ends, and coined the national interest in her doings for his own enrichment into thirty-two pieces of silver, to be precise.

The defendants denied that the words complained of were libellous, and pleaded that they were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

His lordship began by reminding the jury that the action was unusual in many respects. It was hardly too much to say that the plaintiffs' house—the house of Murray—and "The Times" newspaper were national institutions.

"I cannot help feeling myself that so far from being a commonplace action for libel of the sort of which one gets two or three a week, it resembles a quarrel like that over Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights." (Laughter.)

BOOK WAR AND THE LAW.

"It arises," went on his lordship, "because there' was raging what has been called the 'book war' Mr. Eldon Bankes, in his address to you, half-indicated that something like all the operations of war might be permitted to people who were engaged in that particular difference. But even a book war must be regulated by the ordinary law, and could not be regulated by "The Times." Either of the parties had a right to complain if in the course of the dispute, the law of the country was broken.

"I cannot myself see that there is anything inherently wicked in the position taken up by the publishers. They were publishing books which by law were copyright, and they have ascertained that people will only buy books while they are new. That is not my habit personally. I never read the book of the day. Rather do I read the book of the day before yesterday. It saves one reading an enormous amount of what everyone soon forgets, (Laughter.) But that is not the common practice, and the book of the day has a vogue which it won't have in six months' time.

"So the publishers have said." "We cannot sell these books at the price we put on them if people are to be allowed to sell them second-hand within that time."

"The Times" is entitled to disapprove of that attitude. They are entitled to buy books cheaper if they can. Somehow or other they did, and this led to differences between the publishers and "The Times." Each is entitled to his opinion so long as he keeps within the law.

BOYCOTTED "THE TIMES."

"You have heard that Mr. Murray boycotted "The Times." In certain circumstances to boycott is illegal, and punishable conspiracy. If he did that, or anything against the law, he could be punished for it. But he wrote nothing of which complaint could be made."

His lordship then came to the book which was the cause of the action. As the jury know, the late Queen left an enormous correspondence—correspondence with her Ministers, her relations, and many highly-placed persons. There were many volumes of them, dating from her early years, when she was writing little affectionate notes to her own relations down to the day of her death; and what had been published so far only went down to the year 1861.

Referring to the offer of £3,000 made yesterday by Mr. Moberly Bell for the use of the plaintiffs' plant for the publication of 100,000 copies of this book, his lordships remarked that the offer might just as well have been made to one of the jury.

Turning to the letter of 'Artifex,' his lordship said that what was pleaded on the part defendants was that it was written concerning a matter of public interest. It was necessary here to be careful, for the defence divided itself into two portions.

WHAT THE LETTER DEALT WITH.

Whether the letter of Artifex dealt with a matter of public interest was for him (his lordship) to decide, and he would, give his opinion on it. In his opinion, the publication of a book was not necessarily a matter of public interest. He should be prepared to hold of some books that the suppression of them was of no interest to anybody, and therefore of no public interest. Nobody, except perhaps the person who wrote them, read them. What was said here to be of public interest was not the book as a publication, but the method and manner of the publication of the book.

He did not think that the method or manner of the publication of the book could be a matter of public interest. "but," said his lordship, "I am prepared to hold that, seeing what this book is, seeing whose letters they are and seeing the subjects with which they deal—matters of State, matters concerning the welfare of the people of this country, and matters concerning the character of those by whom we are governed—I am prepared to hold that the book was a book of public interest, and the publication of it was a matter of public interest.

"The nature of the book also causes the manner and method of publication, and the price charged, to be a matter of public interest."

Under these circumstances, added his lordship, the jury might take it the letter signed "Artifex" dealt with a matter of public interest.

Coming to the question of what constituted comment, his lordship said it was not comment to merely state facts. It was necessary to give an opinion, although one could express an opinion in the form of stating facts.

FAIR COMMENT DEFINED.

Fair comment did not necessarily mean that the opinion expressed should be agreeable to the majority of people. Neither did it follow that the comment was not fair because it was comment which did not meet with general approval on the questions of good judgment and good taste.

There were many people, remarked his lordship, who thought that because a man was a hot tempered man he was necessarily, an honest man, but his lordship did not say it was so. The jury might have their own opinion on the subject. No man had right to be unfair because he was angry, or to be unfair because of his prejudice. On the other hand, a man was not guilty of unfair comment merely because he was angry or prejudiced.

Mr. Moberly Bell came to the conclusion, his lordship then pointed out, that the price was too high, without knowing of the manner in which the agreement with regard to the publishing of the book had been drawn up. He did not know that, whereas ordinarily the expenses which the publisher took upon himself for the correction of proofs was 25 per cent., it was in this case 50 per cent. And he did not know that it was necessary to employ a number of people for copying and that there were many visits to Windsor Castle.

Mr. Moberly Bell simple went on his first impression that the price was too dear, and gave a memorandum to the editor of the Literary Supplement, Mr. Bruce Richmond. The editor of the Supplement had the temerity to edit Mr. Bell, and he published part of the memorandum in the review. The review was taken advantage of by Mr. Hooper, who founded further comments upon the price of the book.

Mr. Hooper, said his lordship, is the manager of "The Times" Book Club, and was trained to be a publisher in America. He does not profess to be a literary man. His interest is a commercial interest, and he told us that when he saw this review he wanted to make a further comment upon it, because it came within his purview as a man who was to make a success of the Book Club of "The Times."

"DRY GOODS STYLE."

Mr. Hooper obtained what knowledge he did not himself possess from a man in his employ, and had the "Artifex" letter written. He seemed to have mistrusted his own powers in this respect. If the information had been set down in the dry goods style appropriate to the book department, it might have been that the letter would never have attracted much attention, and would not have done Mr. Murray any harm.

"Mr. Hooper went to the home of the modern muses—Whitefriars, and there he sought for some one who would treat his crude ideas and figures in an attractive way. He looked there for those whom our ancestors used to call Heliconian, and he found Mr. Ross." (Laughter.)

The first letter signed "Artifex" said that Mr. Murray got 45*s.* for each set of three volumes, and that out of this sum Mr. Murray received 32*s.* or 350 per cent. profit—this was afterwards corrected to 246 per cent. profit—upon his outlay in three months, which was equal to several hundred per cent. per annum. If these were statements of fact, and not truly stated, it was impossible to find fair comment.

"32 PIECES OF SILVER."

Then they came to the portion of the letter which spoke of Mr. Murray's action as being "simple extortion." Was it justifiable comment on the facts stated? Another portion of "Artifex's" letter alluded to Mr. Murray receiving "thirty-two pieces of silver." Mr. Hooper said:

"I regard that as rather bright and attractive"—(laughter)—and added that he did not see that it had reference to Judas Iscariot, because, as a matter of fact, Judas Iscariot, got only thirty pieces of silver. This was a question for the jury.

But to be precise, what was the meaning of "thirty-two pieces of silver"? Did it mean "thirty pieces of silver." It was an historic number—it was what Judas got. But Mr. Murray, he did better. (Laughter). He got thirty-two pieces of silver. (Laughter.)

His lordship, in concluding, said that if the jury came to the conclusion that the letter was fair comment they would return a verdict for the defendant. If, on the other hand, they concluded it was not fair comment, and the plaintiffs were libelled, they would give them such damages as they thought proper.

The jury spent forty minutes considering their verdict which as already stated, awarded the plaintiffs £7,500 damages.

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY MAIL."

Sir,—An Englich friend has called my attention to an article in the Paris "Daily Mail" of May 5 under the heading "Indian Anarchy, by an Indian Expert," in which my paper, the "Indian Sociologist," particularly, and my propaganda in Paris and London generally, are attacked in the following words:—

The existence of a centre in Paris, where young Hindus hatch plots against British rule in India, has long been known to the authorities. There is more than one such centre in London also, and an Indian newspaper is printed every week (sic) in this country, which for virulent attacks on Great Britain is hardly equalled by any journal in Bengal. This newspaper, the "Indian Sociologist," is sent out to India in considerable quantities, and is widely quoted by native journals. It is printed in English, but received much attention from the vernacular journals.

What does your Indian expert mean when he says that young Hindus here hatch plots against British rule in India? It may be mentioned for his enlightenment that almost all Indians residing in Paris are merchants, and that, although they generally sympathise with the Nationalist movement, they hardly ever interest themselves actively in it.

As for myself I have never made any secret of my view and the reason why I left London and removed to this place was to carry on without let or hindrance my propaganda, which is, of course distasteful to Englishmen. My "India House" in London, which the writer seems to regard as a centre of sedition, was intended from the very beginning to afford residential quarters, and a meeting place for the discussion and dissemination of the view favouring Indian independence. It is for the British Government to declare whether it is unlawful for the India House to exist in the centre of the British Empire, and whether my paper, the "Indian Sociologist," can be legally published in London notwithstanding the fact that its circulation in India has been officially prohibited by the authority of that Government ever since September last.

In view of what is now taking place in India in the way of wholesale arrests, forced confessions, and the tortures of innocent patriotic Indians, I may be permitted to affirm, like Mr. James Fintan Lalor in the case of Ireland, that the principle I state and mean to stand upon is this:—

That the entire ownership of India, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre, is vested of right in the people of India; that they and none but they are the landowners and lawmakers of that country? that all laws are null and void no made by them, and all titles to land invalid not conferred or confirmed by them; and that this full right of ownership may, and ought to, be asserted and enforced by any and all means which the Divine Power has put within the power of man.

I trust that in fairness to me you will insert this letter in an early issue of your widely circulated paper.

SHYAMAJI KRISHAVARMA,
Editor of the "Indian Sociologist,"
10, Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris.

BRIG.-SURGEON WILLIAM PIERCE KELLY, F. R. C. S., late of the Indian Medical Service, and Inspector-general of prisons in Burma, died on May 2 at 6 Raglan Road, Dublin. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1858, and with the North Canara Field Forces, receiving the Mutiny medal.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being compounded in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SCHOOLROOM COIFFURE.

At fifteen or sixteen the French girl is by no means considered in the light of a "hobbledehoy," to be excused on the score of lessons when the nursery party is shown off to admiring visitors. If she is naturally somewhat awkward and carries himself with most of the aplomb but none of the grace which distinguishes her a couple of years later, she is at least so carefully dressed that in the end she saved much of the shyness endured by the emancipated English girl, by mixing freely with her mother's guests long before she is out. The schoolroom coiffure which is always regarded as the most important part of the art of making a young girl presentable from fifteen until she reaches the coveted dignity of hair pads and pins, is in its latest guise most becoming. To secure the correct effect, the hair is divided into two, after being brushed until it shines like burnished metal, and is then combed back loosely so as to give almost the appearance of parting without actually defining it. The mass of hair is then drawn together and tied just below the nape of the neck with a large bow of the particularly soft, broad silk ribbon which the Paris modistes now provide for the purpose, and which to be in accordance with the dictates of La Mode must exactly match the colour of the hair.

SO EASY MATTER.

This is by no means an easy matter, most varieties of hair even in the case of a brunette being seldom single-toned and to find a ribbon which catches the predominating shade often results in sending for innumerable "echantllones". Brown ribbon, shot with various tones of gold, from a "Louis" tint to mordore is often employed, while black changeant with various tones of brown provides the correct choice for dorker chevelures. The ribbon is sometimes tied in double loops, but in any case the bow, to be correct must be large and full and the ends short. When her presence is desired in the salon, a more elaborate coiffure is permitted and a charming new style is that in which the under tresses are made into thick corkscrew ringlets, which although reminiscent of old forgotten fashions differ from those of fifty years ago in that they are much more lightly twisted in large curls over the shoulders, while the upper portion is raised above the forehead. All the spare hair is then rolled into the little curls and ringlets on either side of the face such as the little heroine of "Les Malhours de Sophie," of our mother's childhood, reduced to the most unpardonable sleekness under the waterspout in one of her escapades. In every case the hair is left very bouffant in front, a style which is always becoming when immature features require softening, and when the hair usually grows so much more naturally than it does a year or two later.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

5TH. SUNDAY, After Easter—24TH MAY, 1908.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—261—143—317.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—281—292—221.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Ascension Day—Thursday 28th.
7 a. m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher, Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. J. MacFailane.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev. H. E. Gawden.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. H. E Gawden.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. M. B. Fuller.
5 p. m.—Sunday School. May B. D.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7. p. m.
Sundays.
8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. W.G.Orr, B.D.
Hymns—197, 297, 237.
Psalm—63.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m. Evening Service.
Psalm—23.
Hymn—379, 246 and 361.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist 177, 322, 182.
11 a. m.—Parade Service 33, 242, 220.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 140, 234, 38.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Ascension Day Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins daily.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—291—261—324.
8-45 a. m.—Litany and Address.
Hymns—208, 281.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—512, 503, 284, 24, 564.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

ECZEMA COVERED FACE AND CHEST

Little Boy Suffered Very Badly—Under Medical Care for Weeks—Became Steadily Worse—Doctor Said It Would Last for Years—One Box of Cuticura Cured Him.

MOTHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO FRIENDS

"Two years ago my little son was suffering very badly from eczema. I took him to a doctor who attended him some weeks and still he got worse. Sores completely covered his face and chest. Being dissatisfied with his treatment, I took him to another. I tried his remedies and still my boy grew worse. The doctor also told me that the eczema would not go away for years. One morning I saw an advertisement of Cuticura and made up my mind, then and there, to give it a trial. I purchased one box of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap. After using them the first few days, one saw a great change. The eczema was completely gone in three weeks. We still have some of the Ointment left and continue to use Cuticura Soap. I have always done my best to advertise Cuticura to my friends, which I feel my duty. (Mrs. Phyllis Duke, 36, London Road, Staines, Middlesex, July 3, '07."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

SANATIVE

Antiseptic Cleansing Is Best Accomplished by Cuticura.

Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the purest, sweetest, and most effective remedies, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as for restoring to health, strength, and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

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A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

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Loaves to Daisy,
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¶ See Recipe for "little dinner loaves" in the tins.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

Read Coventry Fly

POLICE COURT.

"HIND SWARAJYA."

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, MrA. H B. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a notice issued at the instance of Vasanji Dayalji Ganatra, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya," a weekly Gujerati newspaper, against Mr. Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Government, to show cause why the order mentioned in the application of the applicant should not be cancelled. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared in support of the notice.

Mr. Bowen said that the application seemed to be for the revocation of an order about which he knew nothing. He did not know why the notice should have been issued against the Oriental Translator.

The Magistrate: "I too am not aware of any such order having been passed by me".

Mr. Kanuga said that his client had been informed by the Kalbadevie Post Office that all communications, parcels, value-payable parcels, and money-orders addressed to him were detained by the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Subsequently, his client made inquiries at the General Post Office where also he was told that all letters, parcels, etc., addressed to him, were detained in compliance with an order issued by his Worship. His client had no connection with the former editor of the "Hind Swarajya."

The Magistrate said that he had no knowledge whatever of an order of that kind. The search-warrant that he had issued might possibly have been construed into an order of that kind. His Worship wanted to know how long had the letters and parcels been detained.

Mr. Kanuga stated that they had been detained for twelve days.

Mr. Bowen said that there was no evidence before the Court to show what information had been given by the Post Office. The Oriental Translator had nothing to do with the matter.

His Worship said that it was a notice against Mr. Kaderi who had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The notice was, therefore, discharged, but he would pass orders on the application on Saturday. A clerk would be sent to the Post Office to make inquiries in the matter, after which orders would be passed.

SOLDIERS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Butterfield charged Michael Kennedy and James Clarke of the R. G. A., Colaba, with being drunk and disorderly and with desertion.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused were drunk and entering into a shop at the Crawford Market broke the furniture and articles. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the first charge and sentenced them each to four days' rigorous imprisonment each. On the second charge, the accused were ordered to be handed over to the Military authorities for trial on the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

FRENCH MINISTER AT THE EXHIBITION.

M. Cruppi's Vision.

DUKE OF ARGYLL ON FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

London, May 9.

M. Cruppi, the French Minister of Commerce, made a tour of the grounds of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush yesterday, accompanied by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Cambon, the French Ambassador with Mr. Imre Kiralfy as guide.

Although the conditions were not perfect M. Cruppi was loud in praise of everything he saw. He tramped with energy over miles of timber tracks, dodged a huge swinging crane handling five tons of metal which crossed his path in the Machinery Hall and walked across a plank bridge without a tremor.

When his pilgrimage, which lasted more than an hour, was finished. M. Cruppi had luncheon in the Grand Restaurant, and then, in voluble French, poured forth a remarkable eulogy of the Exhibition.

"We have come here," said M. Cruppi, "after spending an hour and a half in visiting the palaces of the Exhibition. I wish that visitors who will come shortly could see these terrific activity, this human antheap, these regiments of workers engaged in the erection of these buildings upon lines so beautiful and harmonious."

"THE MARSEILLAISE."

Referring to the singing of the "Marseillaise" by the boys of the Duke of York's School, which he had just heard, M. Cruppi added, "As I listened to their pure and fresh voices singing our beautiful national hymn, I had a very clear vision of what will happen in a few days. I saw the illustrious Sovereign of the United Kingdom guiding through this Exhibition the respected citizen who is the chief of the French Republic whom we all love, M. Falliers. In this vision I have seen and appreciated the true significance of the "entente cordiale" and the Franco-British Exhibition. It is not only an economic and commercial alliance, but a moral union of two pioneers of civilisation."

During the progress of the French visitors round the grounds and buildings, the Duke of Argyll expressed to a "Daily Mail" representative his conviction that the Exhibition will be a great success financially, as well as in the matter of exhibits and attendance.

"The Exhibition," said the Duke, "is as far advanced as any I have seen at this stage. There is yet much to be done, and the work has been hampered by rain. Still I believe everyone will be pleased with the place on the opening day. I think the whole is very fine. Like M. Cruppi, I greatly admire the Court of Honour."

Last night M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, gave a dinner at the French Embassy at Albert Gate in honour of M. Cruppi. Among the guests invited to meet the French Minister of Commerce were Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll (Princess Louise).

COLONEL W. GORDON CUMMING, late Royal (Madras) Engineer, contradicts the report of his death published in the "Morning Post" of April 29, and copied into our last week's issue.

A NEW method by which the audience at a theatre can show its approval or disapproval of a play without disturbing the performance is being introduced by the Italian dramatist Traversi. Before leaving the theatre every person is to drop a ticket into one of three boxes marked "good," "indifferent" and "bad."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris wrote on May 5:—I have purposely refrained from mentioning in my correspondence the few isolated manifestations, promoted chiefly from the other side of the frontier, in favour of a Franco-German "rapprochement," because they lacked entirely anything in the shape of popular sanction and had not even the significance of the visit of the English journalist to Berlin. I should have made no reference to them even now had it not been that authorised French writers of all shades of opinion, apparently apprehending that an importance which they do not possess would be attached to these manifestations abroad, are beginning to warn the public opinion of their own country as to their true nature, that is to say, that they are more German than French. Indeed, such is the ostentatious activity displayed by the Germans at this particular moment to convey the impression that a "rapprochement" is within sight that many people believe it to be in view of the French President's approaching visit to England. If only the idea could be conveyed to the unsophisticated British mind that their French friends are getting lukewarm in their attachment to the "entente cordiale' it would deprive M. Falliere's visit to London of half its importance.

Let me hasten to add that there is not the faintest trace of any such fickleness on the part of the French people or their Government. The visit of M. Clemenceau was unmistakable proof to the contrary had any such evidence been required. There has been from the beginning in certain cosmopolitan or rather Franco-German financial circles a disposition to afford Germany financial facilities on the French market for which some show of a "rapprochement" was indispensable. But in society and among the masses the "entente cordiale" is more popular than ever, and there has at no time been less chance of its being succeeded in the affections of the French people by a "rapprochement" with Germany, even if it be thought desirable that normal relations with that country should be maintained.

M. Robert de Caix, the able and well-known contributor on questions of foreign politics to the "Journal des Debats," who was one of the most prominent Frenchmen at Algeciras, writing in the review "Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales," plainly states that every time an "entente" with Germany has been spoken of on this side of the Vosges, great indifference has been affected on the other side. The objects of exchange proposed had no value. Those who were most seduced by the illusion of the agreement with Germany came back disappointed and convinced that in Berlin they had not abandoned the idea which prompted all the brutality of 1905—namely, that of making France pay for Morocco by the abandonment of her political independence and of only leaving her a free hand provided she substituted German tutelage for the British "entente." M. de Caix urges his countrymen to show great reserve in presence of German amiability, as there is never any substantial conclusion to be drawn from demonstrations of friendship which are not cemented by positive agreements. In Germany, he adds, more than ever they seek, for a purpose easy to divine, to impress France with their good will. Access to the French money market is particularly desirable for a country in which industrial development is out of proportion to the available capital.

The distinguished and brilliant Academician and Deputy M. Maurice Barres, who has made himself the incarnation of the patrotic sentiment of France in the question of Alsace-Lorraine, in the "Echo de Paris" declares plainly that in any form of "entente sentimentale" between France and Germany the French would inevitably be duped.

MOROCCO.

GERMAN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, May 3. "Morning Post."—The White-book on Morocco promised by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the debate on the second reading of the Estimates is now ready and will be distributed among members of the Reichstag to-morrow.

The semi-official "North German Gazette" publishes to-day a "resume" of its contents, which treat of Moroccan events from September 1906 to April 1908, and are arranged according to subjects, in fourteen sections, occupying 208 printed pages. The striking feature of the semi-official summary is that it conveys the impression that the object of the German Government is to emphasise the assurance of the French Government that it will remain strictly within the limits prescribed by the Algeciras Act, then to show that the French took steps which it evidently does not consider are covered by the Algeciras Act, and, finally, that the German Government is always gently restraining the French from exceeding the bounds of their mandate. For example, when the French and Spanish warships appeared off Tangier on November 21, 1906, the German Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Rosen, reported that "the presence of such a strong force may easily excite the population." On the same day the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the German Ambassador, Herr von Radowitz, of the intention of Spain and France to prepare to carry out the police mandate in Morocco with a greater display of military force, but pointed out emphatically that Spain would adhere strictly to the police mandate and support no other intervention. On November 25 the French Minister made communications to the German Ambassador, Prince Radolin, concerning "the correct and peaceable intentions" of France, which would remain strictly within the bounds of the police mandate, and announced that the French Government would in no case embark on any proceeding in the interior of the country. On November 30 the French Ambassador communicated to the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs the agreement arrived at between France and Spain respecting their procedure before Tangier, and stated that the landing of troops would take place merely as a provisional measure, and "should, in the opinion of the representatives, the presence of warships before Tangier not be adequate for the maintenance of order," 350 French and 350 Spaniards would then be landed. Herr von Tschirschky replied that it was not clear who the representatives were on whose "opinion" the landing depended and on the Ambassador explaining that as he understood his instructions it could be a question only of French and Spanish representatives, the German Secretary retorted that in his opinion the landing of troops was not included in the mandate of the Algeciras Act. He also said he would be interested to have from the French Government an authentic statement as to whether the French and Spanish representatives really had to decide if the insecurity of the situation of the whole European colony necessitated the landing of troops or whether it was not the business of the whole Diplomatic Corps to decide on this point.

The White-book also draws especial attention to the circumstance that M. Pichon declared emphatically in the Chamber on March 27 that the occupation of Ujda would be only of a temporary character. With regard to the events at Casablanca in August last the White-book shows that the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed the French Ambassador that "France has our complete sympathy in the undertaking the object of which is to punish the guilty and to adopt messures to secure the safety of menaced Europeans and the protection of commertial interests," and it adds that according to advices from the German Charge d'Affaires at Tangier "the regular Askaris and Kabyles attempted to plunder during the bombardment. The opinion prevails among the Germans at Casablanca that the French commander might without danger to Europeans have delayed landing troops until he had a stronger force at his disposal, in which case the plundering of the town would have been avoided."

The documents on these events, says the "North German Gazette," conclude with a report of a conversation between Prince Radolin and M. Pichon, in which M. Pichon again gives the assurance that the only aim pursued by France in Morocco is to avenge the murder of its subjects, to punish the guilty tribes, and to restore order. Then follow communications concerning two conversations in Paris in which the French "sought to remove German doubts on the subject of the French and Spanish police," and in both cases "it was stated emphatically that it would be a question only of provisional measures."

GERMANY.

The May Day celebrations passed off quietly in Berlin. Some 33,000 workmen did not go to work as compared with 43,000 last year. In various parts of the city forty-four trade union meetings were held, at which identical resolutions were adopted, demanding an eight hours' day and thirty-six hours' rest weekly, the prohibition of labour for children under fourteen years of age, and the introduction of universal suffrage for the Prussian Diet.

The proposal for the creation of a sinking fund for the Imperial debt is received with some hesitation in Germany, inasmuch as it would involve an increase of expenditure, while it is recognised that a reduction of expenditure is the one practical solution of the financial problem, but nobody can say how such a reduction is to be effected. Fresh taxation appears to be inevitable, but the Federated States seem to be unanimous in their opposition to direct Imperial taxes.

In the Reichstag in Berlin, on May 6, after a lively debate, the Bill for adding 25,000*l.* per annum to the subsidy of the North German Lloyd Company in consideration of an increase of its service in the South Seas was read a second time in an amended form, the increase of subsidy being reduced to 11,500*l.* per annum.

FRANCE.

"L'Humanite" of May 1, of which M. Jaures is the political director, published a large wood-cut on its front page entitled "Le Premier Mai," underneath which appeared a frenzied appeal to the working men of France to protest against the "blindness and folly of the governing class, which is dragging our country in the wake of financiers of prey, speculators without scruple or shame, in a ruinous expedition capable of engendering the worst catastrophes." They are invited to affirm, with ever greater energy, their resolve for emancipation and peace. There is more in the same strain says the correspondent of the "Times," while the truly hideous illustration itself bears the following inscription:—"Working men of all nations, achieve the conquest of your country against the oppressors from everywhere!' M. Clemenceau, the German Emperor and a personage wearing a tall hat, who may be intended for England, together with German and French officers, naval and military, and a Judge in full robes, from the centre of this design. In a remote corner the Tsar appears behind a motley attendance of uniformed officials, and still further off is a group appearently intended for Englishmen, as the Union Jack floats over them on a broken staff. The Russian Imperial colours also figure in their place with a broken staff, as do likewise the French and German flags, the former in the hands of M. Clemenceau and bearing the inscription.—

"Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, Paris 1871, Fourmies, and Narbonne." All the faces in these different groups show a paroxysm of terror, and well they may, being surrounded and besieged by a furious group of working men and women, some of whom are tearing the flags to shreds, while among them are soldiers belabouring the besieged with the butt ends of their rifles. In the distance is a building with the inscription "Internationale Ouvriere" and below "Bien-Etre, Liberte." It is impossible to see anything else in this symbolic sketch than the threat of a revival of the Commune in its most violent form so soon as the doctrines preached by "L'Humanite" shall triumph. It simply means that national patriotism is to be succeeded by international Collectivism' that all authority, together with the army and navy, as well as the judicial administration, is to be done away with. Indeed, if the intention had been to estrange honest working men from the Socialism of the "Humanite" type, nothing more effective could have been produced. It should be said at once that the appeal has fallen flat. The proletariat as a whole is less and less inclined to listen to such incendiary incitations.

The results of the French municipal elections are to hand and there seems to be no doubt, says the "Times" correspondent, as to the essential discomfiture of the Collectivist Socialists. While the Socialist candidates in Paris have most of them been re-elected, the number of votes cast for them has sensibly diminished in comparision with the figures of four years ago. In the provinces their lack of success has been more marked. At Dijon, for instance, the Socialist list has only the third place in a city which the Herveist anti-military complicities of the members of the party have alienated. Toulouse was another Socialist centre, but the elections have brought disaster to the Collectivists, since in the second ballot a coalition of the more Conservative elements is sure to triumph. The same thing has taken place in various other towns.

The value of the jewels and "objects d'art" that have already been sent from France to London for the Franco-British Exhibition, and are now deposited in London banks, is estimated at between 125,000,000 francs (5,000,000*l.*) and 150,000,000 francs (6,000,000*l.*) The collection of ceramics already includes an exhibition of rare specimens valued at more than 6,000,000 francs (240,000*l.*). The "Journal" announces the despatch to England of the numerous boxes containing the objects destined by the Prefecture of Police for the Exhibition. They include a great quantity of engravings and photographs representing the entire mechanism for the maintenance of security in Paris, models of police stations, dog pounds, &c., curious exhibits of the toxieological department, the anthropometric service, and of the Morgue—altogether an exceptionally complete "resume" of the vast organisation presided over by M Lepine. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris will be represented at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition by the President, Mr Walter Behrens.

PORTUGAL.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Lisbon wrote on May 1:—Considerable sensation has been caused here by the arrest yesterday of two Republicans, members of the committee of the Society for Civil Registration, to which Buica, one of the regicides, belonged, and which organised the notorious demonstration at his grave. The prisoners, Macedo Braganza and Mendes d'Almeida, were arrested on information lodged by a shoeblack to the effect that a few days ago they offered him 100 milreis (about 20*l.*) to throw a bomb at the royal carriage on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes, Braganza, who is a man of some wealth, is at present in hospital, his examination yesterday before the "Juge d'Instruction" having brought on a slight attack of congestion of the brain. He indignantly denies the charge brought against him. D' Almeida, a shopkeeper, is in prison. The Mundo declares that the arrest is an outrage, the charge being a trumped-up act of vengeance for the demonstration at Buica's grave.

The International Telegraph Conference was opened at Lisbon on May 4 by the Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Industry. Mr. Babington Smith, the first British delegate, proposed that Councillor Alfredo Pereira, Director-General of Portuguese Posts and Telegraphs, should be elected president of the conference, and the proposal was unanimously adopted. A number of office-holders were then chosen, including three vice-presidents—Councillor Cabral, second Portuguese delegate, M. Szallay, Hungarian delegate, and Coll. Ruffy, Director of the Bureau of the International Postal Union in Berne. Four committees were appointed to deal with the following subjects:—Rules and regulations (President, Mr. Babington Smith); Rates (President, M. Bordelongue, France); Telephones (President, M. Poop, Holland); Drafting (President, M. Banneau Belgium). In addition to these a special committee was also appointed to consider the revision of the St. Petersburg Convention of 1875.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen F J Aylmer, V C, C B
Major-Gen E De Brath, C B, C I E
Col D G L Shaw, 15 Lrs
Col W G King, C I E, I M S
Col T H Haughton I A
Lieut-Col C Davis, 1 D Y O Lrs
Lieut-Col G B Hodson, 57 Rifles
Lieut-Col L W Shakespear, 2-3 G R
Major A H Williams, 91 Punj
Major G de S Barrow, 4 Cav
Major H R Blore, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general
Major R J R Brown, 87 Punj
Major W C Walton, 104 Rifles
Major R B Berkeley, I A
Major R H Elliot, I M S
Major T French, 75 C I
Capt A W H M Moens, 52 Sikhs
Capt B H Finnis, 20 D C O Inf
Capt R H Thomas, R E
Capt A W Timmis, Wilts R
Capt W R B Colan, 67 Punj
Lieut L Forbes, 57 Rifles
Lieut J G Dormer, 104 R
Lieut P B Jones, 5 L I
Lieut J F Allen, 37 Dogras
Lieut G J G Hanson, 69 Punj
Lieut W C Hutcheson, 3 Brah
Lieut W M A Foster, 10 Lrs
Assist Engineer C Vincent, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F L Vincent, 37 Lrs, to 30/9/08
Capt L L Wheatley, D S O, 45 R Sikhs, 14 days
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson, R I M, 5 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt M R H Webber, 3 Skinner's H
Lieut P H H Bailey, 34 Prs
Lieut E G Hume, 7 Lrs
Lieut G F Pughes, 12 Cav

MAY, 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W Stratton, B
Lieut Col C Macteggart, I M S, B
Major R B Berkeley, B
Major E A R Newman, I M S, B
Major R P Horsbrugh, B
Major P S M Burlton, B
Mr J Macpherson, C I E, B Cov
Mr F P Dixon, B Cov
Mr C F Usborne, B Cov
Mr D R Lyle, B Cov
Mr F J Monahan, B Cov
Mr J P Orr, B Cov
Mr A Mellor, B Cov
Mr D Dewar, B Cov
Mr H S Rix, B Cov
Mr E A Kendall, B Cov
Mr H Fyson, B Cov
Mr A O Johnstone, B
Mr W Kelly, B
Mr F N Warden, B
Mr C H L Farran, B
Mr R B Addis, B
Mr R K Mullick, B
Mr Manny Ba C, B
Mr H C Sparke, B
Mr A E B Sullen, B
Mr H Baggaley, B
Mr R S Troup, B
Major R H Elliot I, M S M
Mr J C H Fowler, M Cov
Mr M Brown, M
Mr F B Evans, M
Mr J M Lacey, M
Mr C G W Glogstoun, M
Mr G W Deane, M
Mr A G Romilly, M
Mr W Greer, Bo Cov
Mr R P Barrow, Bo Cov
Mr W W Drew, Bo Cov
Mr F H Warden, Bo
Mr C R Macnamara, Bo
Miss A Richardson, Bo
Surg-Gen J P Greany, I M S
Major-Gen J A H Pollock, C B
Brig-Gen J C Swann, C B
Col H T Kenny, 37 Lrs
Col H F Loch, 1 Brah
Col W A Watson, C I E, 9 P W O, C I H
Col C J Melliss, V C, 53 Sikhs
Col M A Korr, 1-8 G R
Lieut-Col C M Crawford, 1-6 G R
Lieut-Col W S Mardall, 31 D C O Lrs
Lieut Col A R Penne, 17 Inf
Lieut-Col P Hehir, I M S
Lieut-Col T E Dyson, I M S
Major R G Burton, 94 Russell's Inf
Major D H Cameron, 39 C I H
Major P T Cooper, R A
Major F Copeland, 69 Punj
Major S F Crocker, 9 Hodson's H
Major J R Darley, 109 Inf
Major P C Elliott-Lockhart, Guides
Major C C Fenner, 59 Sind R
Major H S Garratt, 103 Mah
Major W W G Griffith, 32 Lrs
Major L A G Hanmer, 21 Cav
Major W B Jamer, 2 Lrs
Major F C Laing, 12 Prs
Major H A Lane, 30 Lrs
Major G W Lilly, 83 L I
Major F E Lucas, 5 G R
Major R C Lye, D S O, 28 Sikh Prs
Major J W H Lyon, I A
Major H P E Parker, 129 Bel
Major R L van der Gucht, S and T Corps
Major J H Whitehead, 93 Burma Inf
Major F J Fraser, 33 Punj
Major J H A Annesley, 6 Dn Gds
Major S W King, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Secunderabad Dn
Major H W Cruddas, 38 Dogras
Major G B Johnson, 22 Punj
Major H D Lawrence, Brigade major, Lucknow Dn
Major A G Medley, 19 Lrs
Capt C Allanson, 6 G R
Capt W Fitz G Bourne, 10 Jats
Capt R H B Anderson, I A
Capt B M L Brodhurst, 1-1 G R
Capt H Campbell, Guides
Capt H G T Cottley, 44 Mer Inf
Capt J Craik, I A
Capt P N Craigie, 6 K E O Cav
Capt W H Darley, 81 Prs
Capt W F B Edwardes, 24 Punj
Capt R Gardiner, 53 Sikhs
Capt L H O Forster, S and T Corps
Capt T K Gaskell, 89 Punj
Capt A Hewlett, 39 C I H
Capt C Hodgkinson, 6 K E O Cav
Capt W S Leslie, 31 Punj
Capt W F Maxwell, R E
Capt C B McConaghey, I M S
Capt G A Perrean, 2-4 G R
Capt C Robertson, 19 Lrs
Capt H E Rudkin, 120 Inf
Capt W P M Sargent, 123 Outram's R
Capt C de Saumarez, R A
Capt J D Stirling, 57 Wilde's R
Capt W M Guthrie Smith, 10 G R
Capt C J Torrie, 30 Punj
Capt G O Turnbull, 26 Punj
Capt A N Gledstanes, 30 Lrs
Capt C H Watson, I M S
Capt J R Brunker, S and T Corps
Capt H G Carr, R G A
Capt J B Corrie, R E
Capt H C S Ward 2 Lrs
Capt G B Hawks, 61 P W O Prs
Capt J E Heme, S and T Corps
Capt T J McLeod, 7 G R
Lieut W S Adam, 72 Punj
Lieut B H Adder, 118 Inf
Lieut R H Anderson, 45 R Sikhs
Lieut H F Burke, R A
Lieut H S Eliot, R A
Lieut J E G Festing R E
Lieut C J G Hanson, 69 Punj
Lieut C H Harrison, 72 Punj
Lieut D Harvey, 3 Punj
Lieut G W Holdich, R A
Lieut A M Hutchins, 1-3 G R
Lieut S Hutchison, 3 Brah
Lieut H G C Hynes, 1-4 G R
Lieut W G N Lee, 37 Lrs
Lieut H E Medlicott, 3 S Horse
Lieut J C More, 51 S
Lieut G E Power, 19 Lrs
Lieut R Price, 33 Punj
Lieut F D Raymond, 30 Lrs
Lieut E D S Robertson, 21 Cav
Lieut W T Standbridge, R A
Lieut K H Stenning, R A
Lieut A T Sheringham, 121 Prs
Lieut C C Stickle, 122 Raj Inf
Lieut G C Slack, 6 Cav
Lieut J de S Spooner, 83 W L I
Lieut H B Vernon, 27 Punj
Lieut E F Walkefield, 37 Dogras
Lieut H R G Walker, 25 Punj
Lieut T O Wilkinson, 91 Punj
Lieut H W Bell, 113 Inf
Lieut J Carruthers, 130 Garh R
Lieut E Talbot, 47 S
Lieut A Vickers, 48 Prs
Lieut H C T Dowding, R A
Lieut A C G Beckham, 32 Sikh Prs
Lieut A T G Mellis, 10 Jats
Lieut W H Ralston, 47 S
Lieut M C Baldwin, 2-1 G R
Lieut C R Cleaver, 39 Punj
Lieut V Caldwell, 4 Cav
Lieut A Gwatkin, 15 Lrs
Lieut R H Hammersley Smith 14 Lrs
Lieut G B Hughes, 43 Erin
Lieut P H McCleve, 20 D C O Inf
Second Lieut A B Mc-Pherson 6 Jat L I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt T Hunter, I M S, B, study leave from 11/1 08 to 9/4/08
Capt J N Walter, I M S, B, study leave from 1/10 07 to 26/2/08
Mr J C Nelson, B Cov, 1 week's furl
Mr C E Gulliman, B Cov, 4 mo M C
Mr F M Neuville, B, 4 mo M C
Mr A P Percival, B, 4 mo furl
Major J Jackson, I M S, Bo, study leave from 15/1/08 to 14/4/08

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr D Ch'sho'm, B

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Persia."

MAY 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia" Commander W. H. Hangton, with the English mail of the 8th May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allenby, Mr
Ashroff, Dr
Brayley, Mr P H
Bishop, Mr L
Dallas, Mr C C
Evans, Mr T M
Jenkins, Mr R A
Mackenzie, Mr Allan
Martin, Mr A
Mellor, Mrs H
Mellor, Miss H
Newton, Mrs
Perry, Col W
Quinn, Miss
Rowan, Rev T
Roberts, Mr W
Spurling Mr and Mrs T H and inft
Thorpe, Mrs and 2 children
Wilson, Mrs and infant
Wood, Mr F A
Webb, Mr A O T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barron, Mr C H
Balkwill, Mr and Mrs H
Dare, K C S I, Sir Lewis
Fosberry, Mrs
Forrester, Mr Geo
Geaves, Capt D A
H E the Countess of Minto
Hopkins, Mr H M R
Johnson, Mrs Ross
Kenney, Mr J J
Musgrave, Mr F
Quarry, Mr Clande
Reynolds, Mr W G
Vesey, Hon C
Wheeler, Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

Ashley, Miss
Brigstocke, Mr A F
Ferriers, Mrs V M and children
Fayrer, Col J O S
Hart, Mr Daniel
Catrehan, Mr and Mrs A H M
Sprott, Mr T L
Ward, Lt D C
White house, Mr C H

FROM GIBRALTAR.

De Estaireja, Count
Pereira, Lt L C A C

FROM BRINDISI.—Koltibitz, Mr. Avon.

FROM PORTSAID.—Noormand, Mr. S.

DEPARTURES.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER ARABIA.

MAY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Captain T. Leigh, will sail to-day for London, &c. with the English mail of the 23rd May, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Aspden, Mr J L
Arthur, Sir Allan
Abrelson, Mr H
Ahmadi, Mr Haji and 2 children
Abney, Mr E G Dew
Bayley, Mr T C
Boyd, Mrs T K
Booth, Mrs G S
Beadon, Mr R M
Balfour, Miss M
Bechey, Mr H
Barter, Col W B
Basketh Mr H J
Briscoe, Mr N
Ballard, two Masters
Beatson, Col
Brudshaw, Major-Genl L
Bean, Capt H
Biscoe, Mr W F
Brown, Mr G Hamilton
Britta, Mr
Camaron, Mrs
Campbell, Mr D
Clark, Mrs W H
Cosens, Mr J D
Craigie, Mrs and Miss
Corne, Mr F W
Craig, Mr C W
Chubb, Miss C
Cregan, Col T
Crow, Mr F C
Cook, Mr W K
Cartwright, Lt Col C M
Downie, Miss
Duncan, Mr D
Davies, Miss
Dyson, Mr and Mrs J
Dixon, Mr and Mrs H
Dunlop-Smith, Col J R
Dawson, Mr E
Ducat, Capt R
Elworthy, Mr and Mrs H
Eteson, Mrs
Engledue, Miss
Fergnson, Mr W F
Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs K C Vesey and two infts
Fitzgerald, two Misses
Ferns, Mr A E
Fraser, Miss
Finnimore, Mr B K
Foster, Mrs A J
Fraser, Mr Mrs and infant
Frazer, Mr (jnr)
Fraser, Mr (jnr)
Fleming, Mr G
Ferguson, Mr C A
Godfrey, Mr G C
Godfrey, Mrs and child
Gabriel, Mr C W
Gordon, Mrs
Greengrass, Rev and Mrs R S
Glover, Mr W W
Goddum, Mr S
George, Mr H L
Gibbons, Mr E G
Glazebrock, Mr and Mrs N
Greerson, Mrs and two children
Gluss, Mr and Mrs Thos
Gondour, Mr K
Grumberg, Mr M
Gentleman, Mr W
Hall, Mr W D
Haig, Major and Mrs
Hare, Sir L
Hight, Mrs S M and child
Hight, Mr S M
Hore, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Horn, Master
Hawes, Mr and Mrs T
Halden, Mr
Howell, Mrs and children
Holland, Mr
Inglis, Mr
James, Mr R
Javeri, Mr D M
Jones, Mr W A
Jones, Mr and Mrs and infant
Johnson, Major
Knowles, Mr C
Kirkday, Mr
Kennedy, Capt A C
Lavinson, Major
Lewis, Mr W
Lupton, Miss
Lamotte, Col F G L
Lal, Mr Brix Mohan
Longley, Mr R E
Madons, Mr
Maclean, Sir Francis, K C I E
Mahboerg, Mr
Moir, Mr and Mrs G W
Manghan, Mr N
McLeod, Mr H
Mungall, Mr
Martin, Mr G R
Muir, Mr and Mrs F
Mehta, Mr and Mrs M S
McMekin, Mr G
Milton, Mr Thos
McLian, Mrs A
Milner, Mr
Mccall, Mr B
Metcalfe, Mrs J C C
Moore, Mr T D
Marshall, Mr
Negreporte, Mr and Mrs
Nig tingale, Mr and Mrs G
Pike, Capt A
Postwalls, Dr J R
Price, Mr J H
Phillips, Mr A
Preston, Mr F J
Paxton, Mr R E
Quin, Miss
Ray, Mr A
Reynolds, Mr W
Rooke, Miss
Richardson, Mr
Rosenthal, Mr F
Richardson, Mr and Mrs H L and infant
Roche, Mr W
Robinson, Mr J H
Ross, Mr and Mrs A G and 2 infants
Roberts, Mr W
Robertson, Major
Reynolds, Mr W
Rani, Mr Balak
Scott, Mr R S
Sinha, Mr P N
Street, Mrs Ashton
Short, Col and Mrs
Spence, Mr
Standsfield, Mr F G
Shepherd, Mr and Mrs and infant
Sladen, Mr
St Joseph, Mr J
Strevens, Mr
Stowell, Miss
Servai, Mrs K F
Smith, Miss
Sarman, Miss
Shah, Mr Cassem
Scrapton, Mr and Mr W
Staint n, Mrs
Schwaiger, Mr T
Simpson, Mr A M
Sobani, Mr H H Esmail
Taggart, Major
Trevaskis, Mr H R
Trevarthen, Mr R
Turner Lang, Mr. Mrs and infant
Thomas, Mr A C
Thompson, Mr B W D
Templar, Col
Teague, Mr T
Tuling, Smith Mr H
Tasken, Major Genl (C B)
Teasdale, Miss
Whittle, Mr and Mrs A T
Wilson, Captain
Wardrop, Mrs A
Wardrop, Mr East A C
Warren, Mr F F
Williamson, Miss
Young, Mr F

Per s. s. "Nera" May 23.

The following passengers will proceed to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera" from Prince's Dock Shed "M" on Saturday. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 2-45 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Shed at 1 p. m, with all their baggage:—

COLOMBO.

Edwards, Mr G
Gurtin, Mr M
Mahomed Jabber, Mr
Bougnon, Mr
Nauvcan, Miss
Phillips, Miss M
Phillips, Master A

HONG KONG.

Chesterfield, Mr E P
Martin, T A

MELBOURNE.

Millet, Mr and Mrs
Figott, Mr G
Kelly, Mr H G

NOUMEA.

Bouillier, Mr and 3 children
Lequerre, Mr
Sauzerean, Mr
Montague, Mr
Combescure, Mr
Mathlen, Mr
Gandel, Mr
Leclerc, Mr
Gautier, Mr
Tarrade Mr
Castex, Mr and Mrs
Crucioni, Mr and Mrs
Blenber, Mrs
Poll, Mr
Oppenheim, Mr
Thomasson, Mr
Graudelaudon, Mr
Poletti, Mr
Viala, Mr
Roux, Mr

YOKOHAMA.—Sayo, Mrs

KOBE.

Bleuk, Mr
Bottlewalla, Mr H E
Chide, Mrs
Clar, Rev and Mrs M C
Hirose, Mr
Southworth, Miss
Ganesh, Mr P

SIDNEY.

Goubert, Mrs

SINGAPORE.

Levy, Mr

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, MAY 2.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majisty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Commander S Hockay has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, April 30.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut C C Cartwright has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant, Jan 1.

MAY 4.

The Rev T G C Howard, M A, has been entered into the Royal Navy as chaplain. The Rev C J E Peshall, BA, has been appointed chaplain in his Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 5.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Col the Hon E J Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C B, C M G M V O, D S O, from half-pay, to be a brigadier-general to command an infantry brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col S H Lomax, April 28. Capt J Gellibrand, the Manchester Regt, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Major C R Ballard, the Norfolk Regt, April 27. Capt L E O Charlton, D S O, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Sir E B Sweet-Escott, K C M G, governor and commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, vice Capt J Becke, 4th batt, the Lancashire Fusiliers, April 29.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

School of Military Engineering—The undermentioned captains, Royal Eng, to be assistant instructors:—T T Grove, vice Capt F V Thompson, R E, April 17; C E P Sankey, vice Capt R L Waller, R E, April 24.

Ordnance Factories—Lieut G F B Turner, R A, to be an officer in charge of Danger Buildings, vice Lieut C G Sladen, April 25.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guard—Capt W L Naper resigns his commission May 6. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R C N Ashton, vice C J A C, Viscount Ingestre, resigned, March 26; W B Earl Compton, vice R G H Howard-Vyse, appointed adjutant, March 27.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Lieut D C Brown to be capt, vice the Hon A G A Hore-Ruthven, V C, seconded April 11.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Capt T. M. H Kincaid-Smith resigns his commission, May 6.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W H Connolly, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay. Major C H Hutchinson to be lieutenant-colonel, vice W H Connolly, May 5. The promotions of the undermentioned captains to be majors are antedated:—B R Kirwan, vice J A Hobson, cashiered; H A Boyce, vice B R Kirwan seconded; A M Perreau, vice F C Lane seconded; S W Douglas, D S O, vice A M Perreau, seconded March 6; C F G Washington, vice G A Fitz-Gerald, D S O, retired March 14; D B Stewart, vice A W Gay, D S O, seconded April 1; C Ravenhill, vice E H Pim, retired April 11; Capt G Baillie to be major, vice A R Knox, D O S, retired April 15 C C Robertson to be major, vice C H Huthinson May 5. The promotions of the undermentioned lieutenants to be captains are antedated:—O S Lloyd, vice S W Douglas, D S O, March 6; K C Laurie, vice C F G Washington March 14; R Marryat, vice D B Stewart; H A G

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

OFFICIAL JOURNALISM IN INDIA.

The present generation of Anglo-Indian civilians whose mental occupations are largely restricted to the preparation of those soulless reports which interest few besides the secretariats that review them, and tabulated statistics that make one's understanding reel in efforts to comprehend them can hardly realise that some of their leisured predecessors found time to flirt with journalism and even to edit newspapers. Present day officialdom has a pious horror of any of its underlings manifesting predilections for anything but departmental or district pen and ink, and is, moreover, such a merciless taskmaster that none have spare moments for devotion to poesy or prose until emancipation and pension have been reached, and then it often happens that other interests intervened and men whose personal experiences and reflections would be of extreme value to those coming after them, are disinclined to impart them or limit themselves to the reading and discussion of fugitive papers before literary societies concerned with oriental topics. Besides the direct official discouragement of incursions into journalism lest it should lead to unhallowed reflection about the Olympians who guide the destinies of the Empire, there exists a strong deterrent in the Official Secrets Act which was placed on the Statute Book a few years ago, any infringement of which would be met with condign punishment. The old relationships between civilians and newspapers have disappeared and are replaced by periodical official communiques of the most guarded character, supplemented by such information as filters down to the press rooms or is derivable from the austere folios of the *Government Gazette*. In his interesting volume upon current Indian problems Sir Frederick Lely has referred to the exclusiveness which enshrouds official measures and intentions until their final promulgation, and which causes them to be received with suspicion by those who have had opportunities of comprehending the motives inspiring their introduction. And one of the best means of transmitting information on these and cognate subjects is undoubtedly through the columns of the press, a method which was recognised by the older Government which did not interdict journalism as an unofficial and sinful occupation.

A writer in the current number of the "Calcutta Review," who is recapitulating the history of the press in India, gives some interesting particulars, to which we are able to make a few additions, of the periodical endeavours of the Government to mould public opinion through the newspapers, and even to found a journal of their own for this purpose. The attitude of the Company and their officials towards the press until the passing of Metcalfe's Act some seventy years ago is apparent from the deportation of editors and seizures of printing plant which were characteristic occurrences of the first quarter of the last century. These measures were directed to the suppression of independent opinion instead of the toleration of its inconvenient criticism, which commenced from Lord Auckland's day, and, so far as Anglo-Indian journals are concerned, has since existed, except for the twelve months of the Mutiny, when the Gagging Act was in force. It is manifest from earlier despatches of the Company that same of their servants, despite inhibitions from Leadenhall Street, were dabblers in journalism and even co-owners in presses. Hence some eighty years ago a most minatory order was published in Calcutta threatening with dismissal any civilians whose literary ambitions were associated with newpapers either as writers or part-proprietors. This resolution was cancelled in the early forties with the result that the pent-up energies of officials who cultivated letters in addition to their routine work found relief in contributions to current journalism, and some of them started newspapers of their own which were strong exponents of service opinions. The literary annals of this period contain such well-remembered names as the Lawrences, Herbert Edwardes, Kaye (who established the "Calcutta Review)," George Keene, Temple, Meredith Parker, Charles Trevelyan and host of others who were all disciples of the pen in their leisure moments and brilliant co-operators in the journalistic advancement which marked the pre-mutiny period. With the transfer of the Government to the Crown there came a severance of these pleasant associations, caused partly by enhancement of occupation, and also by the disinclination of the competitionwalla to concern himself with trans-official affairs. But in some instances the old instinct lingered, without discouragement by the Government, down to the seventies, as it is upon record that a distinguished official who afterwards reached the rank of a Lieutenant-Governor was allowed to edit an Anglo-Indian journal while on leave. Sir William Hunter's biography discloses that he was permitted to acquire a share in a Calcutta newspaper to expound the views of Lord Mayo and his Council.

And this incident is interesting as illustrating a phase of Government policy which underwent periodical revivals and postponements until the introduction of Lord Lytton's historical press bureau some thirty years ago. This was the establishment of an official organ either by the purchase or subsidy of an existing newspaper, or printing a journal under competent supervision at the Government Press. The scheme was discussed and commented upon at intervals for almost three-quarters of a century before the conclusion was reached that it would be undesirable for Government to follow the continental example and establish themselves as rivals of the ordinary channels of public opinion. The idea was not confined to Calcutta, as we discover that the Bombay Administrators were warm approvers of it when Lord Auckland's advisers were urging its acceptance, one local proposal taking the form of a suggestion to buy up one of the two dailies then published. On at least three occasions, the last being at the close of the sixties, Government summoned expert assistance to aid in their deliberations, but the advice given by the journalists consulted was that an attempt to capture public opinion by this means would be costly as well as unsuccessful, because readers would regard the sources of inspiration as tainted, and would refuse to be guided by purely office pronouncements, however intelligently and impartially they might be expressed. And so it came to pass that after prolonged and anxious considerations the proposal was finally rejected, and by way of compromise the Press Comissionership was created, And that also must now be included amongst lost official ideals of influencing journalism, as it has expired from inanition. The complete neutrality which now marks the attitude of the Government and its officials towards the Anglo-Indian press is preferable to the practice of a decade or so ago, which specialised one or two journals as official mouthpieces, and although we may complain of the extreme meagreness, and occasionally antique qualities, of the pabulum doled out by the Secretariats we are satisfied so long as the competition with current opinion is confined to the harmless but useful pages of the weekly Official publications.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

SOME little unpleasantness is being caused in China by an order which has been circularised to Viceroys and Governors by the Waiwupu with Imperial sanction regarding the reception of foreign missionaries in the various provinces. According to the circular there has been an abuse of certain privileges. In 1899 the Tsung-li-Yamen made rules for the reception of foreign missionaries which were received with surprise, but which were in themselves commendable. However it appears that "some missionaries went so far as to use official sedan-chairs, umbrellas, etc., until the ignorant classes were led to believe that foreign missionaries were the equals in rank of Chinese Viceroys and Governors." The abolition of the rules is to enable ordinary Chinese officials to receive missionaries as equals. The new order is directed against Catholics who can show a large roll scattered far and wide. There are to-day in China forty-six Bishops and one thousand one hundred Catholic Missionaries in all, and thus, as a Bishop ranked with a Viceroy, there were five times as many Church dignitaries as Chinese officials of the same rank. With the minor clergy it mattered less, but there were, undoubtedly, times when the rank was used to assume precedence over local officials. The abolition of the rule is perhaps the best way out of the difficulty. In the East where ceremonial formalities mean much it would be absurd to expect non-observance on the part of those who must depend, in no mean degree, upon outward display to obtain a hearing at all. The objectors have by no means been all Chinese. The Protestant clergy refused to seek a similar concession and the French Consul objected on the ground that those for whom he was responsible were in a position to address direct a higher authority than he himself could do. Altogether it may be said that the only ones to regret the new rule are those who are deprived of the personal benefits it conferred. For them there is a certain amount of loss, but if it end in direct communication between Peking and the Vatican, as it is thought it may do, then the Catholic Church in China should benefit largely.

MR. HALDANE.

MR. HALDANE, who is the cicerone of the South German Burgomasters, now in London, is the only member of the Cabinet who can speak the German language with comfort. The duty of doing the honours of Teuton visitors to London therefore naturally falls to him; and it is very fortunate indeed that the Government has a minister who is so glib with his German. When the Kaiser was in England a few months ago Mr. Haldane was in great request, as he was the other day when Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, was in London prior to starting for the German West African colonies, to enquire into the administration there—a departure from custom which is obviously a leaf out of Mr. Chamberlain's book. Mr. Haldane got part of his education at Gottingen; but he makes frequent trips to the Fatherland in order to keep his German in working order, and only three weeks ago was staying at Ilmenau, and paying daily visits to places of interest, notably Jena and the Grand Ducal Castle at Dornburg, where Goethe was a frequent visitor, and to Weimar. Mr Haldane has more than once been a State guest of the German Emperor, so that his knowledge of the German tongue is a very useful accomplishment even in a British Cabinet Minister.

THE Bank of Bengal rate was, on the 21st instant, lowered to 6 per cent.

WE regret to hear of the death yesterday from typhoid at Gilgit of Major Bruce, Political Agent.

WE hear from the frontier that another engagement has taken place in which the Mohmands have again lost heavily.

MUCH sympathy is felt at Simla for Major Vaughan of the Supply and Transport Department whose step-sister, Miss Woodward, died yesterday morning (Friday) of heart failure.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN, Chief Justice, Bengal, and Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Bengal and Assam, were passengers by the mail train, for Bombay, on the night of the 21st instant, "en route" to England.

CHOLERA is so bad in Jherria that the Indian railways are experiencing much difficulty in obtaining enough coal for their requirements. The amount of coal which is now being got off to some consignees is less than a quarter of the normal.

IN the three months ending 31st March last railway rolling-stock in India was increased by 2,500 goods wagons, 400, third class passengers' carriages and 100 engines. Eighteen thousand more goods wagons are now under construction for Indian railways.

THE following telegram dated 16th April has been received by the Government of India from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India communicating a suggestion in regard to emigration to Canada made by the officer deputed to England by the Dominion Government:—"Canadian Emigration. It is suggested by Mr. King that the position might be improved were it impressed upon the Steamship Companies that under the Indian Emigration Act of 1883, it is illegal for natives of India to emigrate to Canada under agreement for hire, and that your Government desired them to exercise care to see that, in violation of this provision, emigrants did not leave Indian ports."

UPON the arrival of a truck of coals at Bourne, from one of the collieries near Nottingham, a starling's nest, containing young ones, was found among the fuel. It is supposed that the birds were hatched on the journey, as the parent birds were in attendance.

WHILE men were digging out a fox hunted by the Southdown Foxhounds at Saddlescombe, Sussex, a Roman urn was discovered. Unfortunately the relic was broken during the digging operations. The pieces have been sent to the Brighton Museum.

DURING the present month an endeavour is to be made to determine, if possible, the age of Avebury, which, with its vallum and stone circles, is undoubtedly much older than Stonehenge, Scientific men have been puzzled for centuries in the attempt to fix the date of the stupendous earthworks and huge stones, a few of which still remain in situ. With the consent of Lord Avebury, who purchased the property a few years ago, excavations are to be undertaken, under the directions of the British Archæological Society, in the hope of finding some clue to the probable date when the stone circle were erected. A number of savants will personally superintend the work.

MISS FLORENCE FARWELL, a nineteen-year-old schoolgirl at a fashionable New York establishment for young ladies, secretly married a medical student named Roy McGibbon. The secret leaked out, and the lady principal locked Mrs. McGibbon up in solitary confinement, and a telegram was sent to her grandfather, who is president of a chair of Canadian Banks. He directed (says the "Mail's" correspondent) that the bride should be fed on bread and water, and is now hurrying from Montreal for the purpose of annulling the marriage. Mr. McGibbon, interviewed at his hotel, preserved a dignified demeanour, and explained that it was his intention to provide a home for his wife in about a year's time, adding that he married her to make sure no one else could. The bride ingenuously explained that she married Mr. McGibbon because she loved him and was afraid she might change her mind if she did not.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE MUZAFFARPUR OUTRAGE.

The Elections.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

I need hardly say that the news of the dastardly crime committed at Muzaffarpur a week ago, closely followed as it has been by the discoveries and disclosures at Calcutta, has caused a profound sensation in this country, though I am happy to record an entire absence of anything like panic, combined with the intense indignation aroused by the foul murder of the two poor ladies, and the revelations of widespread conspiracy casts a feeling of calm assurance that the situation will be met by the authorities in India with the requisite promptitude and firmness. One exception must perhaps be made. The organ of Mr. Keir-Hardie's party, the "Labour Leader," commences an article in its current issue as follows:—"The telegraph address of Reuter's New Agency in India is, we understand, Ananias, and our readers will do well to disbelieve all they read from that source until it is corroborated." I think every right thinking person will agree with what the "Pall Mall Gazette" says about this characteristic exhibition of—what shall I call it? To describe it as fatuous would be too mild a term. "Reuter's Agency," the "Pall Mall" observes "is something of a national institution and should not allow even such a paper as the "Labour Leader" to libel it with impunity." Mr. Keir-Hardie himself is reported to have said to a representative of the same Agency on Monday that "the situation at Calcutta was the natural outcome of the policy now being pursued by the Indian Government." This is bad enough but what will be thought of the following: "We have bred a gang of seditious youths who have been goaded into this kind of crime." These words are reported to have been used on the same day by Sir Henry Cotton, M.P. Comment is superfluous. The equally egregious Keir-Hardie was speaking at Manchester on Sunday night and so far as I can see he not only abstained from condemning the Behar assassinations but indulged in talk as wild as any of his previous utterances. One of his assertions was to the effect that in the few weeks he spent in India he probably learned more about the people of that country "than many a one did from twenty years of official life!"

In some of the articles on the grave news from India reference is made to the "Indian Sociologist" which is excluded from India but is easily procurable in London. Though its editor "Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M. A., Oxon" has thought it prudent to reside in Paris rather than London, his wretched rag of a paper is still printed and published here. In one articles I see that it is described as a weekly paper, but this is wrong. It is as it always has been a monthly and bears the imprint "printed for the proprietor by A. Bonner, 1 and 2 Took's Court, London, E. C." I have the number for May before me, and its contents include a communication from "an English friend who understands the Indian political problem" which some might consider a direct incitement to assassination. I think I could "spot" the "English friend" alluded to. In yesterday's "Standard" prominence is given to a letter signed "Anglo-Indian" suggesting a way in which the conspiracy might be struck at its very roots. "There is" he writes "reason to believe that a regular correspondence is carried on between persons in England, of more than one nationality, and the misguided people who are waging, with bombs, revolvers and any other weapons they can get hold of, war against the British Government." He continues:—"The outrage at Mozufferpore has led to the arrest of a large number of Bengalis. The letters now on the way from England to these champions of sedition and assassination should be seized and examined. A telegram to Aden, with the names and addresses of those now awaiting retribution for their misdeeds would enable a search to be made on the mail steamers before the latest letters get into the hands of Babu postal sorters at Bombay; and much valuable evidence could be obtained." He adds:—"It would be a strong measure; but the very critical state of affairs would amply justify it. No doubt there are certain members of Parliament who might vehemently protest against such tactics. Would they assert that they are entirely disinterested parties?" Revolutions are not made with rose-water nor are they suppressed with rose-water, and people who resort to the use of bombs are not entitled to the consideration accorded by civilized communities to honest folk, but is "Anglo-Indian" quite sure that by the seizure of correspondence at Aden "much valuable evidence could be obtained?" Conspirators are ordinarily cunning people. The "New York Press" on Tuesday reports what it said two or three months ago as to the bombs discovered in Calcutta "in connection with the reported plot against the life of Lord Kitchener." The same paper declares that "large quantities of rifles and ammunition and field guns" were purchased by Indian "patriots" in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco and smuggled into India via Italy and Persia. It is said that the ammunition was shipped in cans marked "condensed milk" and the rifles as sewing machines. The astute American correspondent of the "Times" cables:—"Neither the police headquarters here nor the Government secret service police of whom I have inquired have any knowledge of such shipments of arms, but it is possible that the consignments might have eluded detections." He adds:—"The methods suggested are similar to those employed by South American revolutionaries which the secret service police usually unearth. The fact that this vigilant body is unaware of such shipments leaves the story open to doubt." I would only point out with reference to Mr. Smalley's apparent and perhaps justifiable incredulity that the "vigilant body" would be on the "qui vive" for suspicious packages consigned to States where revolutions are as common as Hyde Park demonstrations in London and might not have been on the look out for contraband shipments to other parts of the world. And moreover what were the Customs officials in India doing to admit, if they did admit these shipments.

Sir Henry Cotton, in the interview referred to above, was very careful to point out that the National Congress is in no way responsible for "this new form of agitation." The *Times*, however, is indisposed to admit that the Congress has not contributed to bring about the present situation. "It is, no doubt, a long step from the fervid deliverances of the Indian National Congress to attempts to blow up a Lieutenant-Governor or a Magistrate, but the links are discernible enough. If the Congress as a whole is not seditious, it has nevertheless permitted its precincts to be invaded, and very nearly captured by men whose political activity has been very far from innocuous. There have been many times when Moderates and Extremists alike have been found working together in somewhat unholy alliance. It cannot be too often insisted, especially in view of the flood of light now thrown on the darker side of Indian politics, that until the Congress finally purges itself of its undesirable associates it can claim no title to a hearing. The Congress camp has sheltered some very strange bedfellows, and things have been said and done in its name which have contributed very greatly to foment the passions of reckless people. If it is ever reconstituted, it will have to move far more warily in future, for its share of responsibility for the growth of political hatred is by no means small." I am told that Mr. Arabinda Ghose's compatriots in this country declare that he is incapable of having committed the charges now preferred against him and the *Times* is careful to say that he may be innocent. Nevertheless it points a moral from his career. Such cases as his illustrate very forcibly the maleficent influences to which lonely Indian youths who come to Europe for their education too often succumb. They fall into the worst possible hands, and the seeds of political evil are planted in their immature minds, to bear bitter fruit in after years in India. Something should be done to rescue these lads from the network of subtle intrigue in which they are frequently caught, for too many of them go back to India more deeply versed in the arts of political conspiracy than in any other branch of Western education. Before leaving this subject I may mention that a popular weekly periodical in its forthcoming number prints under the heading "Why India is Restless" short contributions from Sir George Birdwood, Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., Sir Frederic Fryer and Sir Roper Lethbridge. Sir George writes:—There is no unrest in India threatening the peace of the country and the stability of the Government.

Were even dangerous unrest seething throughout Hindustan—i.e., India north of the Nerbudda—there should be nothing in that to dismay Clapham Common or "'Appy Ampstead." Those of us who were in India during 1857 will remember the deep impression made on them by the unaffected confidence with which our officers and men, young and old, and their wives, and mothers, and sweethearts joined in the responses, at the reading in our churches of "the Psalms for the day. Outnumbered by overwhelming odds and face to face with momentary fates of unspeakable evils, they never for a moment despaired of the British Raj. As I write I vividly recall the soldierly figures of three young officers, who later rose to the highest distinction in the suppression of the Mutiny, all standing in front of me (a few weeks after the announcement of the massacre of Cawnpore) in the little church in Grigaum (sic) and the quiet and earnest sense of conviction in which they joined in the responses to the Rev. Mr. George Candy's reading of the LXXXth Psalm "(Qui regis Israel.)" To-day, with the completion of the strategical railways throughout India and the reorganisation of the army on a scientific basis, there is no longer the slightest risk of local ebullitions of discontent of any kind boiling over in sudden, unexpected, and uncontrollable flood. And just "there's the rub" to the realisation of the loftiest ideal of British rule in India! Man does not live by bread alone, and this is especially true of the people of India, and of South-Western Asia generally; the people who have given to the world its four great religions—Brahmanism, Buddhism, Christianity and "Mahometanism," as we term "the Religion of Peace." "Thou hast multiplied the nation, but not increased the joy" must be the verdict on our rule in India of every Briton who has any insight into the real sentiments, hopes, and aspirations of the patient, law-abiding people of that physically, morally, and spiritually great and glorious "Morning land."

Our rule is strong and just, but it is not sympathetic; and the more impregnable in a material sense our position in India becomes the more likely are we to be confirmed in the egotistical methods of scholastic, literary, and artistic education, and of religious proselytism, we have so strenuously enforced on its many-languaged and its many-religioned peoples. We are destroying their faith and their literature and their arts, and the whole continuity of the spontaneous development of their civilisation and their great historical personality; in a word, we are destroying the very soul of the nation. This is the cause of the restlessness that—by those who have eyes to see and ears to hear—is to be found everywhere fretting into the very hearts of the English educated classes in India.

THE MINIATURE GENERAL ELECTION.

The result of the Election at Wolverhampton where the Liberal majority has been reduced from 2,865 in 1906 to 8 is a facer for the Ministerialists and as they admit the greatest blow they have received since the reaction set in. Both sides are agreed that it is a smashing defeat for the Government, but as usual there is a difference of opinion as to the precise cause of this enormous turnover of votes. The Unionist candidate, Mr. Amery, is above all things an ardent Tariff Reformer and he throughout made this the principal plank in his platform. He naturally considers his moral victory a triumph for the school of economics of which he is so brilliant a member, but the Liberals on the spot, while they do not deny that Tariff Reform had something to do with the result, declare that the principal cause was the unpopularity of the Licensing Bill. This view was strongly inpressed upon me by a prominent Wolverhampton Liberal who went through the fight and whom I met in London yesterday. Sir Henry Norman, M. P. for one of the other divisions of Wolverhampton endeavours with great ingenuity to show that Mr. Thorne has really won a great victory! If Mr. Winston Churchill should be returned for Dundee to-morrow by only eight votes—in some quarters there is a sort of notion that it will be Manchester over again—I do not think Mr. Asquith will in his letter of congratulation to his lively young colleague tell him that he has won a "great victory." Exceptionally exciting as the recent contest in Cottonpolis was it seems to have been tame compared to the doings at the famous jute town where they take politics—and may I say politicians?—more seriously than we do in the South. As a specimen of Dundee electioneering I may refer to an incident which took place at one of Mr. Churchill's meetings last night and described as follows by the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Churchill, speaking of old-age pensions, deplored the sad spectacles to be seen in workhouses and mentioned some other spectacles that had saddened him. "In the course of my career," he said, "I have witnessed many grim scenes. I have seen ten thousand dead bodies, lying in the blazing sunlight in the Soudan——"

A man under the gallery shouted "Liar."

Mr. Churchill: Who is the gentleman who says "Liar"?

Voices: Don't call him a gentleman.

Mr. Churchill: I ask that man to come forward and say that to my face.

A man came forward and said: "Did you ever see 10,000 bodies in the Soudan?"

Mr. Churchill: Yes, on September 2, 1898, at the Battle of Omdurman. (Here there was great cheering, and the meeting shouted demands to the man for an apology.) Mr. Churchill added that the figures given in the official return were 10,788 dead bodies of dervishes left on the battlefield. "I hope," he went on "this man will apologise for the gross insult which he has offered me."

The man, questioned by Mr. Churchill, said he was a Cameron Highlander, and was at Omdurman and he saw the Khalifa's body thrown into the Nile, but did not see the ten thousand bodies.

Mr. Churchill said he was astonished that a man who had been a British soldier should, for party purposes, have offered such an insult to one who had been and was still a British officer. Whether Mr. Churchill is successful or unsuccessful to-morrow one effect of his unlucky experiences will be to increase the demand for the abolition of the absurd rule which requires a subordinate Minister to seek re-election on being promoted to the Cabinet. A month has elapsed since Mr. Churchill was appointed to the head of an important Department, and, as he said in one of his speeches a day or two ago, he has ever since been fighting for his life on public platforms.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

VIEWS OF EX-VICEROYS.

Debate in the Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

The debate on Tariff Reform in the House of Lords was concluded last night.

Lord Curzon said that the Government of India's despatch was actuated by the conviction that any slight gain from Preference would involve risks extending over a larger field than that of finance. Might he confess that their real apprehensions when drafting the despatch were more political than economic. He believed that Mr. Chamberlain contemplated that India should be represented on any conference in the same way as the self-governing colonies; but in view of the complexity of the population and the diversity of their interests, it was inconceivable that any organization, European or Native, would ever exist, which would fairly represent the whole of India. Moreover, he continued, in the last resort the Secretary of State spoke for India and his views were more likely to be guided by English than by purely Indian considerations, hence India's nervousness. If India were given a pledge that her interests would be fairly considered at any Imperial conference, and that no system would be forced upon her in deference to pressure from England, then he believed that India would gladly participate in such a conference and would welcome any practical scheme for inter-Imperial Preference, because she was already in favour of the principles underlying that reform. Lord Curzon added that Lord Milner was not justified in his remark concerning Sir Edward Law. The discussions which resulted in the despatch dated 22nd October, 1903, were unanimous in their conclusions and the despatch itself was revised, corrected and greatly improved by Sir Edward Law.

Lord Lansdowne said that Lord Wolverhampton's warning would be more appropriate if anything had been proposed calculated to interfere with exports and India's ability to meet her obligations. He would have nothing to do with any scheme which jeopardised India, but he felt strongly that there was room for improvement in India's trade system.

Lord Crewe said it was perfectly true that we had to safeguard ourselves to a considerable extent, but Lord Curzon had over-rated the extent to which Indian interests had been sacrificed in the past. He would be sorry if it went out as the opinion of the House that our policy had been one of pure selfishness.

Lord Crewe concluded that he appreciated the motives of those who regarded the matter from the purely political standpoint and ignored the economic; but the standpoint of the Government must necessarily be different because the path advocated would lead to Protection.

KING AND TSAR.

A Family Visit.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Queen and Princess Victoria will accompany the King to Russia.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

Over a Hundred Casualties.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A terrible railway accident is reported from Belgium, where an express train has dashed into the rear of another passenger train, at Contich, near Antwerp.

Thirty-eight passengers were killed and seventy-nine injured.

Three of the carriages, which were packed with passengers, were reduced to matchwood, inflicting appalling injuries.

THE PARLIAMENTARY VACATION.

Premier's Hopes.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Asquith, in the Commons, said that he hoped the House would be able to rise towards the end of July.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

New Loan £2,000,000 Sterling.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Japan has arranged to place on the London market £2,000,000 sterling of 5 per cent South Manchurian Railway notes maturing in 1911, the issue price being 98.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Reynolds, late Director-General of Telegraphs in India, who was at Lisbon attending the Telegraph Conference now sitting.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The following changes in the Derby betting have taken place:—

6 to 1 against Norman III.
100 to 12 against White Eagle.
100 to 8 against Perrier.
100 to 6 against Vamose.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Government by Commandoes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Lord Milner, speaking as the guest at the banquet given by the Duke of Westminster to the Imperial South African Association, said that South Africa was now governed by the commandoes placed in power by Great Britain; and was reverting to the conditions which existed before the war.

He trusted that the dominant party would not settle the question of federation over the heads of the minority.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Gloomy Outlook.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The report of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners states that the outlook is in no way cheering and is made more serious by the excessive number of new mills. The early adoption of organized short-time is probable.

FURLOUGH FROM INDIA.

Concession to Non-Commissioned Officers.

LONDON, MAY 22.

In the House of Commons Sir Berkeley Sheffield asked Mr. Haldane whether he was prepared to grant non-commissioned officers and men serving in India and abroad the same facilities for going home on furlough as are given to officers.

Mr. Haldane replied the India Office is still considering the matter.

INDIAN TEA IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Russian Cabinet has decided to repeal the increased duties on Ceylon and Indian teas from 1st September next.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harold Cox asked whether, in view of the report of the Director of the Geological Surveys, that a cheap supply of sulphuric acid would be the key to many industries in India, the Indian Government proposed to abolish the duty.

Mr. Buchanan replied:—It does not seem probable that the abolition of the duty would have that result, and there is no reason to suppose that the Government of India wishes its abolition.

THE U. S. LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A despatch from Washington states that a Conference of the Senate and House of Representatives has agreed to the subsidy for carrying the mails to Japan, China, Australasia and the Philippines.

The question of currency reform appears to be definitely shelved.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 20th.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Sitting at Kodaikanal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

Yesterday at Kodaikanal the usual May Conference of Missionaries opened with the Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume of Ahmednager in the chair. The audience which filled the American church was very large.

The Rev. Dr. Jones of Madura read an illuminating paper on the influence of Christianity upon Hinduism.

The Conference next entered on a discussion of the practical question, Has the time come for missions to change their policy with respect to the maintenance of paid Indian agency. The subject was opened by Dr. Wyckof of Vellore.

CHARGE AGAINST BORAHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 22.

Some two months ago the Bombay Company reported to the police that a bogus telegram had been despatched to the Manager of the North-Western Railway. This document, they declared was a forgery and intended to cause damage to the Company. In course of the enquiry into the Bombay Bank forgery case the City Police managed to come upon the sender of this telegram.

Non-bailable warrants have been issued by the City Magistrate against two Borahs alleged to have been concerned in this affair.

BROKER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 22.

The case against the Marwari hundi broker of the Bank of Bombay was partly heard by the City Magistrate on Wednesday and adjourned to the 26th instant. The Bank have been defrauded to the extent of about Rs. 20,000.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS.

The School in Vancouver.

ENQUIRY INTO THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

A "Times" telegram from Vancouver states that a certain school exists at Millside, near New Westminster, ostensibly to instruct Indians in English, but that it is actually managed by agitators for the purpose of imbuing the Sikhs with revolutionary ideas.

The school is under the direction of three educated Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated May 21st, says:—The enquiry into the Mozufferpore Bomb case opened to-day before Mr. Berthond, in the District Magistrate's Court, at 7 a. m., and finished at 12 p. m.

Khudiram Bose, the accused, was brought into Court, in charge of Inspector Hiden, and his nonchalance was remarkable. He did not seem to realise the heinousness of his offence, or to consider his ultimate end. He was given a a bench to sit on, in the dock, and it was noticed that he occasionally drummed on it, affecting little concern with the proceedings.

The first witness called was Mr. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police, who related, lucidly and briefly, the details connected with the case from the hour he was first acquainted with the outrage, up to the arrest of Khudiram Bose and his committal for trial. He stated that when he first heard the explosion of the bomb at 8-30 he was at home. He took it to be an unusually heavy detonation at some Hindu marriage ceremony. A short time after, Mr. Lee drove up and told him what had really happened. On his arrival at the road opposite Mr. Kingsford's house, he found debris, consisting of part of a lady's straw hat, splintered glass, a handkerchief, partly burnt and saturated with blood, and springs of a carriage and cushions,

[His narration of the measures taken for the arrest of the perpetrators and their ultimate success were interesting in their animated detail.]

Mr. Armstrong informed the Court that Constable Tiazdin related to him, at the time of this occurrence, how he saw two young Bengalis prowling about the Judge's bungalow, and, on being accosted, they said they were students staying with Kishori Mohun Banerji. This statement removing all suspicion from his mind, owing to the accepted respectability of Kishori Babu, he merely ordered the youths off and followed them some distance. Mr. Armstrong at once took steps to visit Kishori Mohun's house; but when taken to it, he found it was the wrong place and not that of the accused, who was eventually traced and arrested on the 5th by Bashu Narain Lal, Deputy Superintendent of Police. Suspicious documents were found to incriminate him, and the fact of his concealing all knowledge of the perpetrator's outrage whom he was sheltering made him an active accomplice. Mr. Armstrong next described the remnants of the bomb and other articles found, a gruesome object being a fairly large piece of tin found in Miss Kennedy's body. Mr. Armstrong also related the details of the abortive arrest of Dinesh Chandra Roy.

The second witness was Constable Tiazdin Khan, who bore out all the facts relating to his being picketed, in plain clothes, with another man, to guard Mr. Kingsford's house and person. He identified Khudiram Bose as being one of the two youths he spoke to on the evening of the 30th April.

The third witness was Mr. R. Wilson, Manager of Raj Ramnagar, who deposed that he was sitting in the Dak Bungalow reading, at about 8-30 p.m. on the 30th April, when he saw a bright flash and heard a thunderous report. Going out to see what had happened, he met a passer by, who said that some man had shot another one, when he ran up the road shouting "puckaro," as he knew something serious had happened. He then heard shouts near the Judge's house, and on going in that direction found a gharry drawn up near the Dak Bungalow and a coachman shouting repeatedly, "Memsahib near death." He ran up to the gharry and found a lady, on the right side of it. She had her arms hanging out of the carriage and her head leaning on one side, groaning, as if in terrible agony, and her dress on fire; the other lady, Miss Kennedy, was found driven bodily through the back of the gharry, with her head resting on the foot-board behind, her clothes on fire. Both were unconscious, and he put out as much of the flames as he could with his hands, and noticed, during this trying time, that the dress of the lady on the right, Miss Kennedy, was soaked in blood. He next ordered the coachman to drive the gharry into Mr. Kingsford's house, and followed it. On arriving at the steps of the house, Mr. Kingsford met him, and carried Mrs. Kennedy, out of the carriage, to a bedroom, while Mr. Wilson helped to carry Miss Kennedy in. The wrecked carriage was stabled outside the Court, and on counsel asking if he recognised it, he replied in the affirmative. The carriage as it stood there was an eloquent witness to the tragedy, its gaping back, which Miss Kennedy was blown through, creating a weird effect on those present.

The fourth witness was Mr. Kennedy's coachman, who deposed to much that had already been said.

The fifth witness was Yakoob Ali, who gave an account relating to the accused running across the "maidan," and his challenging a man.

The sixth witness was Abdul Karim, a local student and a member of the Native Town Club, who deposed to seeing two strangers near the Racquet Court, on the 29th and 30th April, and he identified Khudiram Bose in the dock as one of the men he spoke to, on the 29th April, and also a photograph of the deceased Dinesh Chandra Roy.

This finished the hearing for to-day. The accused was undefended, while Kishore Mohun Banerjee has engaged counsel, who was present, and hinted at applying for bail. The Magistrate said he would decide this on Saturday next, when he hoped the enquiry would be finished.

The local arrest, wired a few days ago, created intense interest to-day, as the prisoner in the case, Kishori Mohun Banerji, is a Bengali of Barisal, and was lately appointed Manager of the Mahta estate, which is under the Court of Wards. He is said to have conspired with two men who are concerned in the Mozufferpore outrage, by having sheltered Dinesh Chandra Roy in his house, as early as the 8th April last, as a money-order which arrived addressed to the latter was taken delivery of, and signed by Kishori Mohun Banerji, in whose possession a receipt from Roy for money was found, as also songs and literature in his house, betraying his tendencies.

A Darjeeling correspondent of the "Bengalee" says that on the 19th instant two Bengalis were arrested for trespassing into the compounds of "Shrubbery," the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Auckland House, the residence of Mr. Oldham, the Financial Secretary. One, an old man, from Calcutta, who trespassed into Mr. Oldham's compound, was released on bail; the other man, from Rangpore, was detained, as he could not find surety.

After concluding the examination of Saratchandra Das, a police sepoy; to-day in the Manicktola conspiracy case Mr. Norton obtained an adjournment for a fortnight on the ground that the evidence already adduced was sufficient to show that the accused persons were guilty of the offence charged and on the further ground that further arrests and searches were being made daily and a mass of correspondence and evidence had come into the possession of the police which have been collected.

The Magistrate granted the remand under section 344, and again refused to enlarge Hem Chander Dutt, the French chemist as he is styled on bail.

At the Calcutta Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. Thornhill the case in which Nogendra Sen Gupta, Dharani sen Gupta, Asake Nande Bejoyratna Sen, Motilal Bose and Ulaskar Dutt were charged under sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act with having in their possession explosives, cartridges, rifles, etc. at 134, Harrison Road, under circumstances already reported, was resumed.

Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, who applied for a search warrant, and Inspector Poorna Chunder Biswas and Superintendent Bowen, who raided the house, were examined, and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Suit Filed by Stall-holders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 22.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee have filed their written statement, on the original side of the Chief Court, in the suit launched against them by a number of native roadside stall-holders, praying for an injunction *pendente lite*.

In their written statement, the defendant Committee do not admit that there is any local custom or usage of the nature specified in the plaint, or that the same applied to, or about, the pavements throughout the whole town of Rangoon, or of Mogul, Dalhousie, and Fraser streets in particular. They do not admit that the pavements of the streets, or of any part of Rangoon, were used, as of right, for the purposes alleged by the plaintiffs; they say, that the streets of Rangoon are vested in them; and the public of Rangoon have, and have had for more than 50 years, a right of way over all the streets referred to above, and have a right to pass and repass, at all times, along them and every part thereof, and they are public streets and highways. The defendants further say that the erection, setting up and user of night stalls, on the footpaths, or pavements, of the streets of Rangoon, for the purpose of selling eatables or goods, is a public nuisance, within the meaning of section 268, Indian Penal Code, and was also an offence, under sections 166 and 168 of the Burma Municipal Act of 1898 and section 41 of the Rangoon Police Act of 1898. They plead that the plaintiffs, or others cannot acquire any right to set up night stalls in the manner alleged in the plaint, and that, if such right had or could have arisen, it was abrogated by the Municipal Act of 1908. Under section 142, clause (9), of the Burma Municipal Act of 1898 and the by laws framed under that section, and published in the *Burma Gazette* of the 25th January 1908, the defendants are entitled to regulate and prohibit the erection or use of night stalls, and to charge fees for the use of the same. The plaint discloses no cause of action. Defendants state that the setting up of night stalls has greatly increased in recent years, and that the public nuisance and the inconvenience and obstruction to the public caused thereby has also very consideraly increased. Putting in issue all the facts alleged in the plaint and not expressly admitted, defendants ask that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS MAY 22.—Major Genl. Faskin, Staff, from Bannu.
Major Tagart, 15th Hussars from Muttra.
Lt. Phillips, R. A., from England.
Captain Luke, R. A., from England.
Captain Henderson, R. M. Fusiliers, from England
Col. Templer, 25th Cavalry, from Lahore.
Captain Ducat, 20th Infantry, from Chitral.
Captain Gretton 7th H. L., from England.
Lieut. Wheeler, 37th Dogra, from England.

DEPARTURES MAY 22.—Captain Gretton, 7th H. L. to Quetta.
Lieut Col. Weallens, Northamptons, to Poona.
Lieut. Wheeler, 37th Dogras, to Nowgong.
Captain Luke, R. A. to Abbottabad.
Captain Henderson, R. M. Fusiliers, to Rawal Pindi.
Lieut. Phillips, R. A. to Abbottabad.
Captain Pellew, Yorkshire, to England.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 4th April 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,844 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 762. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April, 1908, were Rs. 78,964, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,278.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY.

Their Extraordinary Daring.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

When the troops reached a point south of Umrakilli and Haji Kor the column turned round in the direction of those villages. The 53rd were then on the left and the 57th right. The cavalry left flank advanced and made an extended order, coming to very close quarters with the enemy on broken ground leading to a deep nullah beyond Lay Jakhdand in a hollow with a crest running from west to north with another ridge on the east. The 57th Rifles advanced in extended order five to six lines to the right through Haji Khel with the right flank overlapping. They then seized Kasim Kor and Tank beyond.

Lieutenant Archibald, who was on the right flank, was shot through the head near Tank.

The 57th advanced from the broken ground into the end of the nullah between Haji Kor and Jakhdand. They were told not to advance too far and withdrew to the front of the nullah. They retired within the perimeter. Later in the evening they necessarily came in for a very heavy fire, losing two men killed and eight men wounded, one of the latter subsequently dying. In the meanwhile the cavalry advancing on the left towards the nullah were fired on at a few yards distance.

Lieutenant Soole was killed.

The 53rd took up a position in front of Haji Kor with guns immediately to the right and rear. The 53 d Sikhs also advanced into the nullah, but withdrew on receiving orders to retire. The retirement was the signal for a ghazi charge in the nullah in which operations were going on very deep. The enemy were careful to let the troops get well into it before opening fire. The enemy, who were in considerable force, showed extraordinary daring, getting at times within fifty to a hundred yards of our front line.

SIMLA, MAY 22.

A press communique issued to-day says:—The Kuda Khel Mohmands are reported to have sent a petition to the Amir to the effect that they attacked the British at the instance of frontier officials and yet have now been deserted, and that if they do not receive help at once they will hand over their country to the British. The Afridis are said to have written to a leading mullah that they want no more mullahs in Tirah and have no desire to bring trouble on themselves, merely to be disavowed and deserted by the instigaters as the Mohmands have been. There is no news of importance from the Mohmand country to-day.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

This week's crop reports show that the recent rain has greatly assisted the autumn sowings in the sub-montane districts in the United Provinces, but that there is little other change in the situation. Small increases in the numbers under relief are noticed in the returns of most of the provinces.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 20th May!—Slight rain during week in parts of Karachi, Bijapur and Dharwar. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Threshing of rabicrops is in progress in parts of Sind, East Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar and Palanpur. Cotton picking progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Deccan and Cutch. Supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind is 36 to 49 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 22 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 56 per cent. and in Karnatak 35 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour is generally sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average number for week ending 9th instant: works—Panch Mahals 2,404. West Khandesh 129; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 722, West Khandesh 1,226 Nasik 1,057, Ahmednagar 3,005, Poona 159, Sholapur 1,755.

FIRE AT A PLAGUE CAMP.

Heavy Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 22.

A serious fire broke out yesterday in Serai Camp, Trans-Lyari quarter, where the townspeople are now residing owing to plague, which resulted in the total destruction of the whole camp, 78 out of a total of 75 huts being destroyed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000. The fire was caused by a woman using kerosine oil when lighting the fire to cook her food. The unfortunate owners of the huts have had to take shelter in other encampments, and some have returned to town.

MRS. BEALE, a schoolmistress for forty-four years, and one of the oldest teachers in the country, has retired from the head of the London road Girls School, Burgess Hill, Sussex, where she had instructed the children and grandchildren of her first pupils. Three members of the Beale family have taught 104 years.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE NOBLE CAVE, Indian Staff Corps, died on May 2, at 5 Carlton Road, Ealing, aged eighty-three. As a Captain he raised at Peshawar in 1857 the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry which in 1903 received the designation of 24th Punjabis, and of which regiment he was made Colonel in May, 1904. He retired from active service in June, 1879.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pinhey is gazetted as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, vice Colonel Dunlop Smith granted leave for 2 months and 22 days.

Sir Thomas Gordon Walker resigns the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab on the 25th instant. All honours and distinctions being continued to him until he embarks for Europe.

The Inspector-General of Excise and Salt is granted the privilege of private entree at Government House.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justices Casperz and Stephen and Messrs. Earle and Tate are nominated Fellows of the Calcutta University.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct thee transfer of the application for revision in the criminal case of Emperor versus Mahomed Din from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, to The Chief Court, Lower Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Crosthwaite is appointed probationer for the Political Department, and is posted to the N. W. F. Province.

Captain R. Birdwood, Political Assistant, is granted 21 months' leave.

Lieutenant Rae is posted as Political Assistant to the Resident of the Persian Gulf.

Captain C. Crosthwaite is appointed Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar.

Mr. H. Williams, Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer, is appointed Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, vice Mr. Turner, from 2nd June.

Captain Fayrer, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon in Baghelkund.

Major K. Erskine, Political Agent, is granted 6 month' leave.

Mr. Cobb holds charge as Political Agent, Bikanir, in addition to his own duties as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Mr. O'Dwyer is gazetted to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant D. Field is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. J. Maffey is placed on special duty as Assistant Political Officer, Mohmand Field Force.

Lieutenant Near officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province.

Captain Brierley, I. M. S., is posted as Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Ward acts as Superintending Engineer, Punjab, vice Mr. Bennett, on leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chuni Lal, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted two weeks' leave. Babu V. Banerji officiates.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Prentice officiates as Collector of Customs, Class 2, vice Mr. Judge, granted six weeks' leave.

Mr. Campbell, Under Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, proceeds on seven weeks leave after 3rd June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, sanctions the conversion of the Malwa Bhil Corps into a Military Police Battalion with effect from the 1st June 1908, from which date it will cease to be a unit of the Indian Army, and will come under the administrative control of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The following are permitted to retire:—General George Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel J. Sparling and J. Manera; the Hon'ble the Captain G. Wilkinson, Ordnance Department, and Mr. W. Andrews, Chief Clerk, Quarter Master General's Division, Army Head Quarters.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

Bangalore Rifles:—Major Gow is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Captain J Tait is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Cawnpore Rifles,—Captain H. Warburton resigns his commission.

The volunteer officers decoration is conferred upon Captain Oertel, 1st Punjab Rifles; Captain Wrafter, Allahabad Rifles and Major Morin, East Coast Volunteer Rifles

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Major L. Watkins, Deputy Director General of Ordnance, is granted six months' leave.

Major Bond and Major Basevi continue to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Military Supply Department, vice Major Robertson, granted leave.

Assistant Engineer Sayer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment.

ARRIVAL OF LADY MINTO.

HER EXCELLENCY the Countess of Minto, who had been to England to attend the wedding of her daughter, Lady Ruby Eliot, returned to India yesterday morning by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia," which anchored opposite the Apollo Bunder at 5 yesterday morning. Captain G.H. Hewett, R.N., A.D.C., Director of the R. I. Marine, went on board the "Persia," in the Royal Indian Marine launch "Aid," to meet Her Excellency. The "Aid" returned to the Apollo Bunder at about 8 o'clock with Lady Minto, who was accompanied by Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who also arrived from England by the mail steamer yestosday morning Mr James Macdonald was present at the Bunder; after shaking hands with him, Lady Minto entered the carriage which was in waiting, and accompanied by Captain Hewett, drove to the latter's residence, where Her Excellency stayed till the evening.

DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

Her Excellency Lady Minto who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from England left yesterday afternoon by the Punjab Mail Express for Simla. Her Excellency arrived at the Victoria Terminus station at 5-15 p.m. and after shaking hands with Captain Hewett, Director of Royal Indian Marine, Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mr. Ricards, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, stepped into the train, which started at 5-25 p.m. Mr. Alexander, District Traffic Superintendent, travelled in charge of the train. Inspector Stokes was in charge of the police arrangements, which were perfect. Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, travelled by the same train for the Punjab.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

It is notified that the gold, silver and bronze jewels presented to India by the Army Rifle Association for competition at rifle meetings during 1907-08 have been won as follows:—

Gold Jewel—Lieutenant C. H. Dumbell, 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters, 126 points.

Silver Jewel—Corporal Crews, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, 122 points.

Bronze Jewel—Lance-Carporal C. Foster, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, 122 points.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen and Princess Victoria returned to England on Monday. At Christiania on Saturday his Majesty had received in farewell audience Dr. Nansen, the retiring Norwegian Minister to Great Britain.—The King left London on Tuesday for Newmarket.—The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master, attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the chapel of the Order last week.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute and proposed the toast of "The British Dominions beyond the Seas."—The Princess of Wales that day took part in the annual festival of the Ragged School Union at the Queen's-hall, and received purses from members of the Hearts and Hands League in aid of the Union.

Art.—The Academy exhibition has opened, after a banquet without speeches.—A new wing, the gift of Mr. Duveen, is to be added to the late gallery. At the sale of the Marchioness Conyngham's collection at Christie's on Monday a silver gilt rose-water ewer and dish, dated 1616, realised £4,200 On Wednesday a Sevres vase brought 2,200 guineas. —A collection of 159 etchings has realised £3,051.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday. The Upper House resolved to establish a Central Board of Missions. The Lower House discussed resolutions on the education Bill and gave a conditional support to the Licensing Bill, but urged that injustice should be avoided in regard to a time limit.—The Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Bible Society, the Church Association, the Church Reform League, and other religious organizations have celebrated their anniversaries during the week.

Education.—A conference of Liberal Churchmen has adopted a memorandum advocating a compromise on the education question.—The Catholic Education Council refuses to accept any settlement placing Catholic teachers in a position of inferiority.

Elections.—Mr. Thorne saved the Wolverhampton seat for the Liberals, but only by a majority of eight over Mr. Amery, though Sir Henry Fowler's last majority was 2,865.—Mr. Churchill is having another stiff fight in Dundee.

Ireland.—Cattle-drives are again occurring.—Sir A. MacDonnell retires at the end of July, when Sir J. Dougherty, the Assistant Under-Secretary, will succeed him.—Lord Dunraven writes on the land purchase situation.

Labour.—The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation has begun a lock-out on the Clyde, at Barrow, Birkenhead, Hull, Sunderland, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee. Mr. Churchill is trying to bring about a settlement.—The Home Secretary on Tuesday received a deputation on the subject of dust in card-rooms.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the verdict and judgment for £7,500 damages given for the proprietor of a hydropathic establishment against the Malvern District Council.—Damages amounting to £65,472, caused by alleged conspiracy have been awarded in an action between parties concerned in the Ibo and Nyassa Corporation and the Ibo Syndicate and Ibo Investment Trust.—In the Zulu libel case against the "Daily Chronicle," judgment has been given for the defendants.—Mrs. Humphreys ("Rita") obtained a verdict for £105 in her action against a Dundee publishing firm.—An injunction has been granted to restrain the London County Council from pumping storm water or dilute sewage into Battersea Creek.—The Brighton Corporation has obtained an injunction to prevent the Open-Air Mission from holding religious meetings on the beach.—Mr Justice Darling is hearing a libel action brought by Mr. Murray, the publisher, against "The Times," for comments on the price charged for "The Letters of Queen Victoria."

London.—The Thames Conservancy Board is opposing the Port of London Bill, objecting to the purchase of the docks.

May day.—The Labour Demonstration in Hyde Park was not so largely attended as these of recent years.

Music and Drama.—The Westmorland musical festival was held last week at Kendal.—Mme. Tetrazzini is singing in opera at Covent Garden.

Naval and Military.—In a speech at Leicester, last week, Mr. Haldane said the Territorial scheme was catching on all over the country.—Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald writes urging the reasonableness of compulsory service.

Parliament.—The House of Lords reassembled on May 5, when Viscount Morley of Blackburn and Viscount Wolverhampton (Sir Henry Fowler) took their seats. Mr. Edmund Robertson's title will be Lord Lochee of Gowrie. Tributes to the memory of the late Prime Minister were paid by Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne.—In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the second reading of the Licensing Bill was carried by 394 to 148, after speeches by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lyttelton, Sir E. Carson, and the Prime Minister. Earlier in the debate Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Austen Chamberlain had taken part. On May 1 the Sheep Bill was read a second time by 190 votes to 45; and on the 5th the Scottish Education Bill passed its second reading. On the 6th, the Port of London Bill was read a second time, and a resolution calling for the suppression of opium licences in Crown Colonies was adopted.

The Liberal Party Meeting to welcome the new Premier was held at the Reform Club on April 30.

Official Secrets.—The Council of the London Newspapers Proprietors' Association takes exception to certain provisions of the Official Secrets Bill.

Sport.—At Newmarket on Wednesday the race for the Two Thousand Chinese Stakes was won by Mr. A. F. Basset's Norman III., an outsider, which started with odds of 25 to 1 against him. The King's colt Perrier, the favourite, was not placed.—The Bar beat the Stock Exchange at golf on Saturday by five matches to four.

Tramway Accident.—At Bournemouth, last week, seven persons were killed and eight or nine injured by the fall of a tramcar over the steep side of the road.

The Scottish National Exhibition at Saughtonhall, Edinburgh, was opened last week by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin's project for substituting one Australian stock for all existing stocks has not been favourably received by the conference of State Premiers.

Canada.—The Deputy Minister of Labour, on his return from England, expresses the belief that a satisfactory understanding on the Indian immigration question has been reached by the adoption of methods of restricting immigration from India.—The proposal of the Montreal Harbour Commission advocating a deepening of the channel from Quebec to Montreal 40ft.—Grain prospects in the West are so far excellent—Some thousands of cotton operatives in Montreal and Valleyfield have struck against a 10 per cent. reduction of wages.

South Africa.—The Inter-Colonial Conference assembled in Pretoria on Monday. The delegates

have adopted the principle of closer union, and will recommend their Parliaments to appoint delegates to a national convention to frame a draft Constitution.—The disbandment of the Cape Naval Volunteers has been postponed pending correspondence with the Imperial Government.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian Boundary.—The Senate on Monday ratified the treaty for the determination of the frontier line between Canada and the United States by a joint commission.

The Presidential Campaign.—A suggestion is made that Governor Hughes should accept the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, with Mr. Taft as the Presidential candidate.—Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, says "we must obliterate the imaginary line between the United States and the Canadian States of America."

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The trial of a libel action brought by an ex-Minister of Justice in Hungary against a Deputy has been marked by some extraordinary episodes.

China.—The cotton yarn merchants and steam launch guilds at Canton are rigidly boycotting Japanese yarns and coal.

Egypt.—Sir Eldon Gorst's annual report describes the projected extension of local self-government.—Mr. Scott-Moncrieff, Deputy-Inspector of the Blue Nile Province, and an Egyptian police commandant have been murdered by a band of ex-Dervishes, who have since been defeated in a fight and dispersed. Their leader has been captured.

May Day.—The usual May Day Socialist and Labour demonstrations took place in several of the Continental capitals, but no serious disorders are reported.

Morocco.—Our Paris correspondent says that the reoccupation of Staff without resistance by the troops of Abdul Aziz implies that Mulai Hafid has no longer any adherents in the West.—News has reached Tangier however that Mulai Hafid entered Mekinez as Sultan on Saturday and was clamorously welcomed.

Persia.—The Cabinet resigned on Saturday. There is great disorder in Azerbijan.

Portugal.—The formal acclamation of King Manual II. took place on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies.—The International Telegraph Conference was opened at Lisbon on Monday.

Obituary.—General Turr; Lord Poltimore; Mr. J. A Blyth; Maj-Gen. G. N. Cave; M. C. E. Chamberland; Moulvi Samiullah Khan Bahadur; Herr F. Peschka—"Times."

THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF INDIAN MOSLEMS.

A meeting to inaugurate a London branch of the All-India Moslem League was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 6, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, C. I. E., late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the President of the branch. The meeting was largely attended by Indian Mussulmans resident in this country, and three members of the India Council, Mr. Syed Hosain Bilgrami, C. S. I., Mr. Theodore Morison, and Mr. K. G. Gupta, were present.

In the course of his inaugural address the Chairman said the occasion was not without importance, for it was the first gathering of the King's Mussulman subjects in the metropolis of the British Empire to ensure corporate action for their advancement. So far from being actuated by sectional or factious motives their primary idea was to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, and to work in furtherance of the general interest of the country and the cause of good government in co-operation with their fellow-countrymen of all classes and creeds. But for this purpose, as also for the purpose of safeguarding and prosecuting their general interests, they felt the necessity of cohesion and solidatory among themselves. It was useless denying the fact that hitherto the Mahomedan community had in the administration of the country been regarded as a negligible quantity. Their inability so far to derive full benefit from the progressive movements of the time or to exercise their legitimate influence on the counsels of Government had been attributable to various causes, among them being their slowness in the first instance to take to English education, and their failure to recognise as a body the value of corporate and communal activity. The process of disintegration assisted from outside, had gone on from nearly three-quarters of a century until Mahomedan society was composed only cliques and factions with conflicting aims and ambitions. But in recent years great changes had occurred in India, and at last the Moslem community had awakened to the fact that the attainment of its ideals and the recognition of its rights rested upon its own collective exertions. The formation of the All-India Moslem League was the outcome of this recognition, and it existed to promote by all constitutional methods the welfare of the Mahomedan subjects of the British Crown, and to safeguard their interests without wantonly hurting the feelings or illegitimately encroaching on the rights of any other community. He adhered to a principle he had publicly expressed in London when a law student thirty-seven years ago, that "United India should be the watchword of our progress," which he had since consistently followed. The Mahomedans equally with the other communities, were interested in the broadening of the foundations of the Government on real liberal lines, in the broadening of the bases of sympathy between the official classes and the people, in the growth in India and in the colonies of better relations between Easterns and Westerns, in the development of representative institutions, and in the improvement of various departments of administration. But the Mahomedans had their own particular interests, and could not strive for the attainment of their ideals under the egis of any organisation other than their own. As examples of directions for definite communal effort, he mentioned the desirability of moving the Legislature to undo the mischief that had resulted from judicial pronouncement against family "wakfs" (endowments), or against the legitimacy of the children of a Moslem female convert; of asking for an adjustment of the political balance; and of founding a Moslem place of worship in London. It would also be an object of the organisation to bring Mahomedans into touch with the leaders of thought in England. He concluded with an expression of horror and abhorrence, shared, he was certain, by all true friends of India at the cruel outrage at Muzaffarpore. He wished he could hope that the deed was an act of isolated malice or individual vindictiveness; but he greatly feared the poison had been allowed to go too deep to justify such hope. He had endeavoured to represent to responsible people the necessity of dealing not merely with symptoms by palliatives, but of trying to eradicate the poison by reaching the heart—the inner feelings of the people.

It was announced that Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., Sir Raymond West, Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., and Mr. C. A. Latif had become vice-presidents of the branch, with Mr. Ibni Ahmad as hon. secretary, and the appointment of a committee was also notified.

Major Syed Hasan, late of the Indian Medical Service, who has accepted the secretaryship of the league in India, reviewed the circumstances of its formation and definite organisation.

Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., briefly congratulated his Mussulman friends on the creation of the league.

THE BUDGET.

Old Age Pensions.

FIVE SHILLINGS AT SEVENTY.

NATIONAL DEBT REDUCTION.

SUGAR REMISSION.

On May 7 amid loud Ministerial cheers, Mr. Asquith introduced the financial statement. He said: This is, I suppose, the first time in the memory of any of us that the annual financial statement has been submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means by any other Minister than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although there are precedents for that course as far back as the time of the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. I need hardly say that it would have been much more agreeable to me if the task had fallen into the hands of my right hon. friend (Mr. Lloyd-George), but we both felt that my relinquishment of office and his accession to it were so recent that for me take his place this afternoon would be a matter not merely of personal, but of public, convenience. But it is only for this afternoon. I hope and believe that at the later stages of our discussion, the Committee of the House will have the full benefit of the assistance and guidance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers.)

The Budget of 1907 was based on a system under which a portion of the revenue raised by Imperial offices was not paid into the Exchequer, but was handed over direct to the local taxation account. That system was brought to an end by the Finance Act of last year. In accordance with its provisions, the whole of the revenue of the year has been paid into the Exchequer, and grants to the local taxation account have been issued from the Exchequer. The result is that the Exchequer accounts for 1907-8 contain a complete record of transactions both on the receipt and the issue side, which has not been the case for a great many years past. (Ministerial cheers.)

In comparing the Budget estimates of last year with the actual results the following figures represent the totals:

The total revenue of the year was estimated at ... ...£152,835,000.
And the total expenditure ... ...£152,502,000.
Leaving for contingencies a margin of £333,000
In fact, it has turned out that the revenue, estimated at the figures I have stated, actually produced £156,538,000
Showing an increase on the estimate of £3,703,000
And, instead of an expenditure as estimated in the Budget, the actual issue from the Exchequer amounted to ... ...£151,812,000.
Showing a reduction, as compared with the estimated expenditure, of ... .£690,000.

From these figures you get £4,726,000, the amount of the realised surplus of the year. (Cheers).

On comparison between the estimated and actual Exchequer receipts of 1907-1908 it will be found that under ten of the twelve heads increases are shown, the only exceptions being excise and stamps. Customs revenue, owing to the loss of the coal duty, which had contributed nearly a million and a half in the previous year—(Opposition cheers)—were estimated to produce less by £1,192,000. The actual receipts, however, have exceeded the estimate by £567,000, reducing the loss from £1,192,000 to £625,000. This striking recovery has been caused by the increased revenue from sugar—some £310,000. Tea produced an increase of £280,000, and tobacco of £240,000.

Though beer in 1907-8 continued to produced an improving revenue to the extent of £78,000, the total revenue from beer, wine, and spirits combined shows a decrease of £151,000.

Coming next to the estate duties, which by their nature would appear to be one of the most speculative and uncertain of all branches of revenue, I am glad to say they have once more vindicated their claim to confidence. (Laughter.) In the first three quarters of the year the receipts were lower by three-quarters of a million than in the corresponding period of the preceding year, but they righted themselves in the last quarter, with the result that the full year's receipts into the Exchequer were below the record figures of 1906-7 by only £14,000, and the Budget estimate was exceeded by £373.000. We have to some extent had this year the benefit of the enhanced rates of duty on large estates. I estimated that in a full year those enhanced duties would realise £1,200,000, and in the first year of their operation they might be expected to produce £600,000. They have actually, yielded £610,000. As for stamps, the revenue fell short of the estimate by £30,000, but that does not point to any abatement of business activity except in the region of the Stock Exchange. The receipts from transfers of stocks and shares show a diminution compared with the previous year of £357,000, so that there was a very substantial increase under the remaining heads of stamp duties.

INCOME-TAX.

I come now to what is much the most interesting item of taxation—the income-tax. In the last Budget I estimated that the income-tax, if its basis had remained unchanged, would have yielded £32,500,000, or an increase of £900,000 over the Exchequer receipts of the preceding year. But the basis of the tax was altered by reducing its rate from 1s. to 9d. on the earned portion of incomes under £2,000 a year. The estimated loss to the revenue from this differentiation I put at £1,250,000, and that a further loss of £750,000 would accrue to the revenue of the year through delays in collection in consequence of the change in the law. On that ground the estimated yield was reduced by two millions to £30,500,000.

But the payments into the Exchequer last year on account of income-tax actually amounted to £32,380,000, being £1,880,000 in excess of the Budget estimate and £1,780,000 in excess of the sum paid before the alteration of the tax in the preceding year. (Cheers)

It is desirable to analyse these figures, and see what is the explanation. I estimated the relief to the taxpayer as the result of the differentiation at £1,250,000. It has actually worked out at £1,240,000, a difference of only £10,000 between the estimated and the actual result which is a matter of congratulation. (Cheers.) The number of taxpayers who participated in this relief was approximately 750,000. Further—and I am not sure that the zeal and efficiency of the Inland Revenue officers has not done us a bad turn here—so far from there being arrears of £750,000, the whole of that was brought in and collected within the time; so that the whole of the amount of my estimate under old-age pensions has completely disappeared, because it forms part of the old sinking fund. The result is this:

For the year, a tax which would have been received on the amount of profits disclosed at the old rate would have been £2,370,000.

Differentiation reduces that by £1,240,000, leaving £1,130,000.

Add to that the £750,000 of arrears, and you get the figure of £1,880,000, which accounts for the whole of the excess of receipts over estimates.

DISCLOSURE OF INCOME.

How has this been brought about? I see it often stated, and I think it is commonly supposed, that the reason why the benefits of differentiations cost so little is the more stringent regulations in regard to the disclosure of the salaries of employes under the Finance Act of last year. That is not the case. I admit those provisions have produced a certain amount of additional revenue. A number of gentlemen who previously, in one way or another, had concealed from the authorities the actual amount of their income have been compelled to disclose it, or have had it disclosed for them. (Laughter.) But the main cause of this remarkable increase, in the opinion of the Inland Revenue officers, is to be found in the differentiation clause itself. The mere offer of a lower rate of tax has sufficed to increase the amount of income submitted. (Laughter.) I think, therefore, I may say that differentiation has worked not only a financial, but a moral reform. (Laughter.)

The gross income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue in 1906-7, before differentiation, was £943,000,000.

In 1907-8, after differentiation, it was £980,000,000, an increase of £37,000,000 in a single year.

The increase was only £14,000,000 in the three preceding years.

To sum up the first part of the account:

The total revenue derived from taxation is £130,320,000—£268,000 more than the corresponding revenue of the preceding year, and £2,635,000 more than the Budget estimate.

The non-taxed revenue is £26,218,000,an increase of £1,068,000 over the Budget estimate, and of £1,234,000 over the corresponding revenue of 1906-07.

The revenue from the Post Office and telegraphs exceeded the Budget estimate by £300,000, showing an excess over the preceding year of £875,000.

The Post Office ascribe this increase to an all round expansion of business.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous (Post Office)" the excess of receipts over estimates was £658,000.

The exact receipts from the Mint, which I estimated at £201,000, were £721,000.

EXPENDITURE.

I pass now to the other side of the account—expenditure. The Budget of 1907 provided for a total expenditure of £152,502,000. Further grants were voted on Supplementary Estimates of £942,000 the principal items being £200,000 under the Unemployed Act, £100,000 under the Small Holdings Act, and £260,000, the first instalment of the additional charge on the Post Office, in order to give effect to the recommendations of the committee on the Post Office Service. There was also an exceptional issue under the head of Consolidated Fund in connection with Exchequer liability on the Supreme Court account, On the other hand, the Excehequer issues for the Army, Navy, and Civil Service were reduced to the extent of £1,869,000 by savings in expenditure—on the Army £645,000, on the Navy £278,000, and on the Civil Service, mainly the Board of Education, no less than £800,000.

As a result, the issues from the Exchequer amounted to a total of £151,812,000, as against on estimate of £152,502,000, showing a net saving of £609,000 on the expenditure provided for by the country.

It is in that way that we have a realised surplus for the year of £4,726,000, which, in due course, subject to a deduction which I shall hereafter mention, becomes the old sinking fund of last year, and will be applied during the current year to the reduction of the National Debt. (Ministerial cheers.)

The Exchequer balance at the beginning of the year was £ 6,932,000 and at the end of the year it was £8,919,000.

LAST YEAR'S REDUCTION OF DEBT.

Now, I come to what is, perhaps a more interesting certainly in my view a more important aspect of the finance of the last year that is the reduction of the debt which took place. (Ministerial cheers.) I will not explain once more the distinction, which I am sure is thoroughly understood, between what we call the National Debt in the strict sense—the dead weight of the country—and the gross capital liabilities which include the sums borrowed on the various Naval and Military Works Acts, Public Office Acts, Telegraph Acts, and so forth, each of which has a sinking fund of it own. Dealing first with the dead-weight debt—what is popularly recognised as constituting the National Debt—we have, during the year gone by, effected the following reductions in the three categories of which it is composed:

The funded debt has been reduced by £6,319,000.

Terminable annuities have been reduced by £1,457,000.

The unfunded debt, including the War Loan, has been reduced by £10,254,000.

So that the capital of the National Debt at the end of the financial year as compared with the beginning, showed a reduction of £18,030,000—(Ministerial cheers)—a reduction, I need not say, wholly without precedent.

To show how that was brought about the following figures may be interesting. I pointed out in my Budget last year that the net provision which would be available for the reduction of debt would be not less than £13,400,000, assuming the fixed debt charge remained at the statutory figure of £28,000,000. But, as the Committee will remember I increased the fixed debt charge by £1,500,000, making it £29,500,000, and thus raising the estimated provision for the reduction of debt to £14,900,000. In point of fact, in one way or another, we have managed in the course of the year to get another £800,000, which raised the sum made available for the reduction of the debt to, approximately, £15,700,000.

The net addition to other capital liabilities under the various Acts to which I referred a moment ago, which was estimated in the Budget at £1,970,000, was reduced in fact to £1,191,000. The Committee will see that the reduction effected in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State is £16,839,000. Whichever way you look at it, whether at the reduction in the dead weight of £18,000,000, or at the reduction in the gross aggregate liabilities of the nation of £16,839,000, I think that is a result on which the Committee and the country may be fairly congratulated. It has an important bearing, as I shall show, on the future of our finance. (Ministerial cheers.)

ANTICIPATED DEBT REDUCTION.

This will be a convenient point to deal with the anticipated reduction of debt in the year 1908-9. Assuming the fixed debt charge is placed for the current year at £28,000,000—and I intend to keep it at that—and assuming further that no part of the realised surplus of last year is deverted from its statutory destination—the old sinking fund—

The estimated amount of the provision which will be available for the reduction of debt in 1908-9 is £14,876,000.

I must say here that I intend to make a change which will somewhat modify the effect of these figures. A sum of £ 600,000 is needed for further capital expenditure on the new public offices, and instead of making a fresh loan by borrowing on terminable annuities, I shall propose, following the precedent of 1807-8, to divert that amount from the old sinking fund.

On March 31, 1889, the amount of national, or dead-weight, debt was £ 697,020,000.

In 1903, at the close of the South African War, it had risen to £ 770,700,000.

On March 31, 1906, which may be said for all effective purposes to be the time when we first became responsible for the finances of the country the debt was £743,200,000, and

On March 31, 1909, it will have been reduced to £696,500,000. (Ministerial cheers.)

Otherwise, we have brought back the figure to what it stood. The amount applicable to the reduction of debt will thereby be reduced by £14,400,000 or a net amount of £13,736,000, When that comes to be applied to the actual extinguishment of debt— I don't think I am going into the region of speculation when I say that.

The further reduction effected during this current financial year in the nominal amount of debt will not be far short of £15,000,000. (Cheers.)

These are very remarkable figures.

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEBT.

In regard to our national liabilities, I want the Committee to see what we have done during the last three years. About twenty years ago—I do not want to depreciate the efforts made by my predecessor, but between 1903 and 1906 the reduction of the debt was £27,500,000, or at the rate of about £9,000,000 a year, and

Between 1906 and 1909 the reduction has been £46,700,000, or at the rate of 15 1-2 millions sterling. (Ministerial cheers.)

I now come to compare the figures, not only as regards the dead-weight, but also as regards the aggregate capital liabilities of the nation. On March 31 1889, the amount was £697,600,000, in 1903 £793,300,000 in 1906 £789,000,000 and in1909 £748,000,000 in other words, in the three years.

From 1903 to 1906, the gross liabilities of the nation were reduced by £9,300,000, or at the rate of £3,100,000 a year;

From 1906 to 1909 they will have been reduced by £41,000,000, or at the rate of £13,700,000 a year.

Then, further, there is the important item of the interest on the national debt.

When we came into office the interest on the National Debt was £18,812,000. On March 31, 1909 it will have been reduced to £17,585,000, in other words there will have been a permanent saving in interest, annually to be provided, of nearly £1,250,000 sterling.

All these reductions have been effected out of the taxation of the country—(Ministerial cheers)—and I do not think there is a more creditable chapter in the annals of democratic finance. There has never been anything approaching it in the history of British finance during the seventy years from 1835 to 2905. There were only two years in which the reduction of the Principal of the National Debt amounted to more than half as much as in the year just closed. Those were the years in which Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, the year 1853-4, when it was reduced by about £10,000,000, and in 1865-6, when it was reduced by over £9,000,000. When other countries which are supposed to enjoy—I am not going into controversial matters—(laughter and cheers)—a happier fiscal system than our own, are obliged to borrow, year by year to make both ends meet—I say nothing of the rate at which they borrow the money—it is not an unsatisfactory reflection to us what we have been able in these three years to pay off £40,000,000 or £50,000,000.

As I said, I am not citing these facts for the vain purpose of self-glorification with glorification of the Government. I am citing them because I want to draw a solid lesson, and one which bears on the future. I pointed out that by March 31 next year we should have brought back the aggregate of our national, or dead-weight, debt to the figure at which it stood in 1889. What provision was then made for the reduction of principal? Mr. Goschen was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was a Conservative financier, and set very great store by the reduction of the permanent burdens of the nation. In that year the total sum included in the fixed Debt change applicable to Sinking Fund purposes was £5,100,000. This year, 1908-9, it is £9,785,000 Mr. Goschen reduced the permanent annual charge, which was £26,000,000—instead of £28,000,000 to-day, and £29,500,000 last year—to £25,000,000. I do not hesitate to say, and I think I am entitled to say, that, after all the efforts it has been my duty and my pleasure to make in this matter, and in the various interest which we have to safeguard and promote, the time has come when we may and ought to slacken the rate at which the principal of the Debt is being paid off. (Ministerial cheers.)

A sum of £5,100,000 and an annual provision of £25,000,000 was regarded by Mr. Goschen as a substantial provision in 1889 for a Debt equal in size to not smaller than the figure at which it will stand on March 31. I say I do not think that if were to continue in charge of the finances of the country I should be justified—of course, Mr. Lloyd-George will exercise his unfettered judgment—in asking the taxpayers to go on spending £14,000,000 or £15,000,000 a year in order to reduce the Debt. (Ministerial cheers.) On the contrary I think that the efforts which we have made unprecedented as they are in character and amount will justify us once more in reviewing the situation and setting free a substantial part of the revenue for other and different purposes (Ministerial cheers).

FUTURE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

I come now to a point to which I attach great importance—the estimated expenditure and revenue for the year. The total figure of the estimated expenditure is £152,869,000, and it exceeds that of last year by £367,000. The first item that calls for remark is the reduction of £1,500,000 in the consolidated fund, which is the difference between the special sum of £29,500,000 last year appropriated to the Debt and the statutory figure of £28,000,000 fixed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Apart from that automatic reduction, the estimated expenditure shows an increase of £1,867,000, due almost entirely to the Navy and the Post Office. The Committee, of course, are quite familiar with the causes which have led to the increase in the Navy vote. The Post Office service increase is about half due to the automatic growth in expenditure, and half to the recommendations of the Hobhouse Committee. The ultimate cost of these improvements is calculated at about £700,000 a year. Large as is this expenditure, I do not myself consider it an undue price to pay for an authoritative settlement of the outstanding grievances of so large a body of Government servants.

Turning to the estimated revenue for the year, the Committee will note that the revenue for 1907-8 benefited at the expenses of 1906-7, because of the holding back on a large scale of clearances of dutiable articles owing to anticipations, which were not realised, of possible budget changes. (Laughter.) The result was that we got in the revenue of last year a good deal more than we should have got if these anticipations had never come into existence. The Customs gained £250,000 from this source, and there will be no equivalent in 1908-9. Another point to notice is that last year was leap year, and owing to the incidence of Easter there were two extra days for the receipt of revenue. The Customs estimate that the extra days were worth £200,000 to them. These two facts must be borne in mind by those who are inclined to think our estimates are of too conservative a kind. The Customs estimate their receipts on the existing basis of taxation at £32,600,000 or an addition of £110,000 on last year.

Excise, as I pointed out, was a disappointing head of revenue. As the population grows the people, instead of drinking more, are drinking less.

Excise is estimated for the ensuing year, as against £35,720,000 in 1907-8, at £35,500,000, a falling off of £220,000.

Estate duties—the most gambling item undoubtedly in the whole service, but past experience encourages one to take a sanguine view—realised £19,070,000, and my present estimate is £19,50£,000 an increase of £430,000.

Stamps I put at £8,100,000, an increase of £130,000.

Land-tax I put at £700,000, a decrease of £30,000.

House duty I put at £1,900,000, a decrease of £60,000.

Then I come to Income-tax. The Committee may be surprised, but I think.

I am justified in estimating the receipt of £33,000,000, as against an actual receipt last year of £32,380,000, an increase of £620,000.

If I am asked why I do that, my answer is that income-tax assessments for the current year will be based on the average of the past three years, and we bring a very good year—last year—into the average in place of rather a bad year. The income-tax for this year will be on the average of three extremely good and booming years, and, as we may reasonably estimate that a larger amount of income will be brought into review, we are justified in raising the estimate. That brings the total receipts from taxes to £131,000, or an increase on the receipts of last year of £980,000.

I now come to the non-tax services.

The postal service I put at £18,250,000, as against £17,880,000, an increase of £370,000.

This year we have thought it desirable to separate the telegraph and telephone services. The telegraph service we put at £3,000,000 and the telephone service at £1,520,000, together £4,520,000, an increase of £100,000.

Crown lands I put at £530,000, an increase of £10,000.

Suez Canal, £1,170,000, a decrease of £20,000; and Miscellaneous, which includes the uncertain item of Mint profits, £2,000,000 a decrease of £208,000.

That brings the total non-tax revenue to £26,470,000, an increase of £252,000.

Adding tax and non-tax revenues together, the total estimated revenue is £157,770,000.

And, the estimated expenditure being—£152,869,000.

We have an estmiated surplus of £4,901,000.

GOVERNMENT UNPLEDGED.

The present Government came into power and went through the last General Election entirely unpledged in regard to this matter. (Hear, hear.) Not that they were insensible to its importance or urgency, but they felt it right to enter into no binding engagement until they had had full time to survey the problem in all its aspects, and, what is still more important, to lay a solid financial foundation for any future structure. It was accordingly not until we had seen our way to make some substantial provision that I found myself able to announce on the Budget of last year, that this year it was our intention to make a beginning. More than a beginning I never prophesied.

Perhaps I may refer, for I have sometimes seen pledges and assurances on this subject misinterpreted, to two occasions last year when I spoke on behalf of the Government on this subject. On the debate on the Address, on Feb. 13, 1907, I said this:

I am as anxious as the hon. gentleman—I think it was one of the hon. members below the gangway who moved the amendment—to make a start. Let me say that I have long since come to the conclusion that it is not necessary—I am not sure that it would be either expedient or politic—to proceed by what I may call a direct frontal attack, and attempt to take the whole position at a single blow I believe, on the contrary, that you will have to proceed more or less tentatively, and by stages . . . Speaking frankly for myself and the Government, there is no object within the sphere of social reform we are more desirous to have a share in bringing about than the starting of a really effective scheme, even though it be on a small and limited scale, on lines socially and financially sound for further development.

I repeated that statement introducing the Budget last year, and it is on record.

Let me say that there is one governing consideration which, in framing our proposals, we have kept steadily in view. The problem of making better provision for the aged is only one of a group of questions, the settlement of which, though it cannot be simultaneous, should, as far as possible be harmonious and self-consistent. The Royal Commission, as the Committee are aware, has been at work for some years inquiring into the administration of the poor law, and we understand that its report may be expected before long.

Without in any way anticipating that report for of course we do not know what will be the character and extent of the recommendations of that Commission, I think we may assume that it can give effect in some shape or other to what has long been regarded by careful observers as the most urgent of all reforms, namely, reclassification of that vast and heterogeneous mass of persons, young and old, sound and infirm, undeserving or unfortunate, which at present fall within one province or another of the area of poor-law administration.

It appears to the Government to be a preliminary step necessary in itself, and reasonably certain not to clash with any wider proposals the Commission may make, to take the case of the aged and place it one for all outside both the machinery and association of our poor-law system. (Cheers).

CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES RULED OUT.

Let me come to close quarters with the actual problem. The Government have considered this matter very carefully for many months, and the first conclusion to which we arrived, and as to which I do not think there will be any serious difference of opinion in this House, is that all so called contributory schemes must be ruled out. (Cheers).

OBLIGATION OF THE STATE.

A further point is that in our view the obligation to provide a pension must, as between the State and the pensioner, rest on the Treasury, and not on any local authority. The objection to any other course are insuperable. (Cheers.) It is sufficient for the moment to point out that to make the charge a local burden would lead to every kind of irregularity on acco unt of the large differences between place and place and the varying proportion of aged to population which would reintroduce all the evils of the old laws of settlement, while such an arrangement would bear most heavily on the most necessitous districts.

The Government are, therefore, of opinion that the obligation must rest upon the State.

The question is as to how far the Treasury is to be reimbursed hereafter for holding back Exchequer contributions at present given.

It follows, from these considerations, that any scheme—any practical scheme—must be based upon some kind of discrimination, by which I mean upon the ability of the claimant to comply with certain qualifying conditions. These conditions resolve themselves into four: Age, means, status, and character.

As regards age, 60, 65, 70 and 75 have all been put forward as a minimum. In New Zealand and Australia the age is 65. In Germany it is 75. As regards means, consideration of that is a necessary basis of any scheme that proceeds by way of discrimination. The means of the applicant may be taken into consideration in two ways; as an absolute disqualification or as pro tanto reducing the amount of provision. In New Zealand both tests are applied. An income of £60 a year or property of the value of £200 disqualifies, and the amount awarded is limited to a sum which will not bring the total income to more than £60, deduction being made of £1 for every £10 of capital property. In Denmark £5 10s a year is left out of consideration, subject to this, that the amount awarded is calculated according to the needs of the individual. The report of Mr. Chaplin's Committee and Sir E. Hamilton's Departmental Committee disqualified all persons whose income from any source exceeded 10s a week. I now pass to some figures.

"PENSIONABLES" AT 65 AND 70.

Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom in 1907 there seem to have been 2,116,267 persons over the age of 65. The proportion a parently possessing an income of 10s a week is 36·8 per cent., or 778,233, so that the total number of pensionables would be 1,237,984.

Persons of seventy and upwards number 1,254,286. Deducting those with incomes of 10s a week, 31·3 per cent. of the whole, or 393,405, you have a total of pensionables of 860,881. All these figures are in the highest degree conjectural. (Hear hear.)

I now come to status. It will be common ground that any scheme of this kind should be confined to British subjects. (Cheers.) Naturalisation in this country is, on the whole, cheap and easy—(hear, hear)—so that it may be necessary, and I think would be necessary, to demand ten or twenty year's residence in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) Under this head, too, criminals and lunatics must be excluded. When I speak of criminals I mean persons actually under sentence. But the deduction on that account is very small—only about 1 1-2 per cent.

PROBABLE NUMBER OF "PENSIONABLES."

And now let me once more trouble the House with some figures. I again take the case of persons over 65. They were, in round numbers, 2,116,000.

If you deduct those with incomes of 10s a week, numbering 778,000, the aliens, the criminals, and the lunatics, numbering 33,000; and the paupers, numbering 368,000, you get a total deduction of 1,179,000, leaving a total of pensionables, in round figures, of 937,000.

Taking persons of 70 and upwards, they total, in round numbers, 1,254,000.

Make the same deductions—those with incomes of 10s. 393,000; aliens, criminals, and lunatics, 16,500; and poupers, 272,000; a total of 682,500. You have thus 572,000 pensionables.

Here, again, I am dealing with very conjectural figures. These are the best estimates we can make but we must not be held too closely to them.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

As regards the amount of the pension, it has been generally agreed in this country that 5s. a week, or £13 a year, should be the amount. Let me assume that the maximum of £13 a year is awarded in all cases, and if you make no allowance as you will have to do, for married couples, because they cannot be counted as twice one, the annual cost of pensions would be as follows:

To persons of 65 and over, £12,180.000.

To persons of 70 and over, £7,440,000.

To both these figures you must add the cost of administration, estimated by Sir E. Hamilton's Committee at 3 per cent., which, from the experience of New Zealand, seems to be an outside figure.

On the other hand there are certain heads of deduction to take into account, In the first place, it is reasonably certain, it is more than reasonably certain, that, through ignorance or inadvertence and other causes, a substantial proportion of those legally pensionable will not claim or receive the pension. In the next place, married couples ought clearly when living together to be pensioned at a lower rate, say, at 7s 6d, instead of 10s a week. The number of husbands and wives so living together in these strata of the population over 65 or 70 is probably about 26 per cent of the total population under that head. Thus, roughly speaking, about a fourth—not more than that—of the total number of pensioners will receive 3s. 9d. to 5s. per head. Another very important consideration is this: There must be provision for the forfeiture or suspension of pensions when they are shown to be obtained fraudulently, or when a pensioner is convicted of a serious offence.

We think, first of all, the financial situation admits of a substantial first step being now taken. (Ministerial cheers.) We think, next, that the social and economic conditions of the United Kindom are so different from those of other communities, like Denmark, New Zealand, and so on, from which alone any relevant experience has been obtained, that we ought to proceed in the first instance with great caution, on lines which may admit of subsequent development. We think, further, that the experimental effort we are about to make should be one in regard to which, so far as it goes, we should be able from the first to foresee—I do not say with precision, but with reasonable accuracy—the ultimate possible cost, and thus avoid committing Parliament to a mortgage of indefinite amount on the future resources of the country. (Hear, hear.)

THE ACTUAL PROPOSALS.

The proposals we make are as follows:

First, the income limit should be fixed at £26 a year, subject to reduction in the case of married couples living together from £52 to £39.

Second, we think that the age limit, having regard to the figures I have already quoted, at which pensions should accrue, should in the first instance, at any rate, be fixed at 70.

Third, there is no substantial difference of opinion we believe, as to the amount of the pension, which should be £13 a year; and in the case of married couples living together £9 15s per head.

Fourth, stringent conditions should be provided—by stringent I mean effective, but not necessarily of a persecuting kind—for forfeiture or suspension, following in the main those prevailing in New Zealand.

A much more difficult question is whether or not we should follow the example of New Zealand and Denmark, and adopt a sliding scale—that is, to proportion the amount of pension to the means of the pensioner. We have come to the conclusion, on the whole, to do nothing of the kind. (Cheers.) I quite agree that there is an apparent paradox is a man with 9s. 11d, getting the same pension as a man who has nothing at all but as the sum we are dealing with is so small, we have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to introduce a sliding scale. (Hear, hear.) There will be a fixed payment of 5s. for everybody. Further, all persons should be disqualified who have within, say, five years of their application been convicted of serious crime or of such offences as desertion, habitual vagrancy, and so on, in our calculations we intend to take property into account, as they do in New Zealand.

CENTRAL CONTROL.

As this money is provided by the State and not by the locality, it is clear that the central authority must have a voice in the matter—(hear, hear)—and a very decided voice.

To secure central control, we propose to set up in each of these districts a pension officer, who will act with the pension committee. The pension officer will be an Excise officer.

They are a class of men who are really the best fitted for this kind of work. We hope to come to an arrangement with the local authorities by which, in consideration of our handing over to them the collection and enjoyment of what are called the establishment licenses, which it is now part of the duty of the Excise officers to collect, these Excise officers will be set free during part of their time for the purposes of pension duties. The pension authority and the pension officer between them—if they concur, there is an end of the matter; the pension is granted as a matter of course. If there is a difference of opinion there must be an appeal, and it should be to the Local Government Board, or to some officer appointed by them.

That is the simplest machinery which can possibly be devised for the puspose. The pensioner, as soon as the application is granted, will receive a pension certificate, with a book of weekly or monthly coupons, which will be payable to him at the post-office. The pension will be inalienable and payable only to the pensioner.

THE COST.

As to the cost, all estimates either as to the number of pensionable persons or as to the ultimate cost of the scheme are, with our present materials, in the highest degree conjectural. But

we think it safe to assume, given the above conditions, that the maximum number of montly pensioners will not exceed 500,000, and the maximum cost of making the allowances which I have suggested to the State is not likely to exceed, and may fall somewhat short of, six millions sterling.

As it will take much time and much adjustment of detail to get the necessary machinery in working order, no scheme can be brought into operation until Jan. 1 next, and even then it will not be in what I call full blast,

I estimate the charge on the current financial year will not be more than £1,200,000.

ANTICIPATING CRITICISM.

I am well aware that in laying these proposals before Parliament they will be assailed—I hope, and I am sure, not in an unfriendly spirit—(Opposition cheers)—for there is no matter in the whole range of politics on which it is to the interest of all that we should arrive at general agreement. It will be said by hon. members sitting there (indicating the Labour party) that the proposal do not go far enough (Labour cheers.) I shall be told that the income limit is too low and the age limit is too high, and perhaps, in other respects, that the conditions are more stringent than they ought to be, though the conditions are better than in any system now in actual working order. Our Reply is that we make by this scheme immediate provision for something like 500,000 aged persons who are at present to a large degree dependant either on the precarious charity of relatives or on poor-law relief, with all its humiliating disqualifications.

It will be said, on the other hand, by some gentlemen opposite—I do not think many—that is a Socialistic experiment, discouraging to thrift, the introduction of a policy of doles and largesse, which was fatal to Rome—(laughter)—the first step on an inclined plane of which no one can see the bottom. (Laughter.)

Our reply to that is, that if this is Socialism, it is Socialism of a kind for which both parties in the country have made themselves responsible—(cheers)—and I believe are equally ready to accept responsibility. It stands in our view in principle on precisely the same footing as the free education of children. As for the well-worn metaphor of the inclined plane, it has been used in the past against every effort to secure social reform.

Perhaps, indeed, the most singular of all the objections which have been made by way of anticipation against our proposals is that they involve, not only a plunge into Socialism, but a return to Protection. (Ministerial laughter.) Old-age pensions, in some much esteemed quarters, are represented as the inevitable forerunner of Tariff Reform. (Renewed Ministerial laughter.) I do not know whether I am suspect in this matter, or whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer is—(laughter)—but I repeat what I said last year, that I would not but even such a boom as this for the veterans of this country at the cost of Free Trade (Ministerial cheers)—and for the simple reason that in my opinion the most short-sighted of all policies is to imagine that you can permanently relieve the necessities of one class whilst you are slowly but surely impoverishing the general resources of the people. (Ministerial cheers). It is perfectly possible to carry out these proposals without departing for a moment by a hair's-breadth from our present fiscal policy (Ministerial cheers.)

As I stated a few moments ago, the charge upon the current year for this scheme of old-age pensions is not estimated to exceed £1,200,000.

I am still left, therefore, so far as the current year is concerned, with a balance undisposed of amounting to £3,700,000.

Now, as we are making ample and, indeed, unprecedented provision for the repayment of debt, am I justified in drawing from the pocket of the taxpayers £3,700,000, of which the State has no immediate need? In our view the answer to that question, in accordance with all canon, sound tradition, and the almost unvarying practice of British finance, is in the negative. (Cheers.)

WRIGHT BROTHERS' SUCCESS.

Flying "Almost Beyond the Range of Vision."

Manteo, May 8.

The Wright brothers yesterday made near here the most successful flight they have yet attempted.

They arose with their airship high in the air, and were at 2-45 p.m. still circling almost be

FARM SIREN'S FLIGHT.

Indiana Fatal Guest Chamber.

New York, May 8.

The theory that Mrs. Guiness, the siren of the farm at Laporte, Indiana, in her ghastly trade of wholesale murder, was the associate of a criminal organisation in Chicago gains weight in view of the weird occurrences which are daily intensifying the horror of those engaged in the work of exhuming the bodies of her victims.

This morning, just after midnight, the watchers near the carriage house on the farm, where the bones of the woman's murdered suitors have been temporarily deposited, were alarmed by the appearance of two men endeavouring to gain an entrance to the upper window by means of a ladder. A hue-and-cry was immediately raised, but the mysterious visitors, both of whom were masked, turned and explained to the simple labourers on guard that they were doctors sent to examine the corpses. A moment later, however, they made a wild dash down the drive and escaped into the darkness. The entire country side was roused by this uncanny incident, and search was made for the fugitives until sunrise, but without success.

That Mrs. Guiness is alive and in hiding is still the conviction of the authorities, who have offered a reward of £200 for her arrest. Only a few days before the house of mystery was burned to ashes, it has now become known, Myrtle Sorrensen, the woman's elder daughter, aged eleven, whispered to a school companion, "Can you keep a secret?" "Yes," replied the child.

"Well," continued the girl, "my mother killed my father with a hatchet." The remark of the murderess's daughter referred to the death of Philip Guiness, who, according to the coroner's jury, died as the result of an accident involving the falling of a hatchet on his head.

Mrs. Guiness bore her second husband, who met her as the result of a matrimonial advertisement, two children—one a boy, Philip, whose remains were discovered in the ruins of the frambouse, and the other a girl, who disappeared three year ago. It is supposed now that the little girl was also murdered.

INHUMAN CUNNING.

Mrs. Guiness had a mania for adopting children. After she had been married thirteen years to her first husband, Mr. Sorrensen—who subsequently died mysteriously, apparently by poisoning—she begged her sister, Mrs. Nellie Larsen, of Chicago, to allow her to adopt her niece, Olga, then four years old, but Mrs. Larsen refused.

"Mrs. Guiness," adds Mrs. Larsen, "united a great love for children with religious frenzy. It was her custom to attend Sunday school and exhort the little scholars never to forget to say their prayers." Her passion for religion and children was evidenced even the week before the burning of the farmhouse, when, as the police believe, she murdered her own three children, for at that time she drew up a will bequeathing all her property, estimated at £4,000, to the Norwegian Orphans' Asylum in Chicago. Mrs. Larsen is contesting this will, declaring that her sister was insane.

"I do not wish for the money myself," she says, "but Mrs. Guiness has a sister and brother in Norway, who are indigent."

The signing of the will just prior to the destruction of her home is regarded as additional proof of the woman's inhuman cunning, for, apart from her money in the bank, she must have had thousands of pounds on her person when she fled from her murdered children in the burning house.

In this belief the police are following up all possible clues. To-day they ordered the arrest of the chiefs of a score of matrimonial agencies in Chicago, in the hope that they would know something of the whereabouts of Mrs. Guiness. The first to be apprehended was Mr. Isaac R. Warn, the proprietor of one of the best-known "affinity bureaus" in Chicago. He is charged with using the mails for the purpose of fraud, and will be detained pending the result of a widespread search for victims on the farm.

That Mrs. Guiness had every reason for flight appears from the fact that only three weeks ago she was examined with the utmost rigour in the police-court regarding the deaths of her two husbands. A neighbour of hers had brought an action against Lamphere, the farm labourer now in custody, for trespass, and she appeared as a witness. She was asked by the prosecuting counsel if she did not murder her husbands for the sake of the insurance money. She repudiated the suggestion with the utmost indignation, and the judge prohibited further questioning along this line on the ground that it was insulting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE COLONIES.

The Prince of Wales presided on May 4 at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Cecil. Responding to the toast of his health, the Prince expressed the pleasure with which he was looking forward to his visit to Quebec, and afterwards, proposing the toast of "The British Dominions Beyond the Seas," he said it was astounding to realise what had been accomplished in securing quick, constant, and continuous communication between the different provinces of the empire since the accession of Queen Victoria. 'We have seen how the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped to make a nation, how railways have transformed South Africa and spanned the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, and to-day thanks to railway development, we are now opening up fresh and important cotton-growing areas in Nigeria and elsewhere, and Mr. Price has told us of the great scheme of the Murray Navigation, with its enormous possibilities. We also hear rumours of the promotion of similar enterprises in other parts of the world. But though we have been successful in many ways we must not lose sight of our common interests, aims and objects, in the fulfilment of which there must be mutual efforts, mutual self-sacrifice. Does such co-operation as we would desire really and fully exist? Undoubtedly there has been a great improvement in this direction. We earnestly hope that progress may be made in thoroughly grappling with imperial defence and in strengthening military organisation in time of peace no less than in war. I also commend to your consideration the importance of reciprocity in educational matters. Is there not much to be accomplished," the Prince continued, "by strengthening social relations, by the mother country making it clear to her children that they are always certain of finding here a home, not in name only but in reality, and the same warm-hearted hospitality as is always extended to you in every portion of the globe where the British flag flies. We must foster now and always the strongest feelings of mutual confidence and respect, by methods of education, by unity of action in everything that leads towards the noblest ideals of civilisation, utilising the greatest powers of science and by means of defence by sea and land we must strive to maintain all that we esteem most dear. If we hold hands across the seas we shall preserve for future generations a noble heritage founded upon the highest patriotism and knit together by the ties of race and of mutual sympathy and regard."

The Earl of Crewe, proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute."

ARREST OF PRINCE EULENBERG

Dramatic Scene in His Castle.

BERLIN, May 8.

Almost a year to a day from the hour when the Kaiser banished him from his entourage, Prince Philip zu Eulenberg, the late leader of the "Inner Round Table" of the Court, was brought to-day, under a police guard, to the Charite Hospital in Berlin.

At four o'clock this afternoon he was taken from his sick bed at his magnificent castle at Liebenberg and conveyed under arrest in a motor ambulance to Berlin—a distance of forty miles—to await his trial for perjury.

The Prince has been under police surveillance at Liebenberg practically the whole of the past week as a result of evidence given against him at Munich on April 21 in the libel proceedings brought by Herr Harden against the Bavarian editor who alleged that Herr Harden had received £50,000 "hush money" from Prince Eulenberg.

Two witnesses—a milkman named Riedel, and a fisherman named Ernst—testified during the trial that they had for years been partners of the Prince in malpractices when the Prince—then a Count—was attache to the Prussian Legation in Munich in the early 'eighties. The evidence of Riedel and Ernst was so circumstantial and produced so profound an impression that the Crown prosecutor felt compelled to institute proceedings against Prince Eulenberg for perjury.

During the second Moltke-Harden trial in December, the Prince declared categorically under oath that he had never in his life committed malpractices of the kind of which Herr Harden accused him.

Matters came to a climax at Liebenberg castle last night, when Prince Eulenberg was confronted with the two incriminating witnesses in the presence of Judge Schmidt, of the Berlin Court of Inquiry. The confrontation was exciting and dramatic in the extreme Prince Eulenberg was suffering intense pain from swollen knees the result of neuritis, and had been propped up in bed with pillows to face the ordeal.

DETECTIVES ON GUARD.

When Riedel and Ernst were led into the room the Prince looked them squarely in the face without flinching and declared in calm, positive tones that he had never had anything to do with either of them. However, after Ernst had reiterated his confession, the Prince exclaimed passionately, Jacob, Jacob, has anybody given you money Have you been bribed to say these things about me? Both witnesses stood firmly to their stories and Judge Schmidt told the Prince that there was no alternative but to give them full credence.

The judge, accompanied by the witnesses, then returned to Berlin, but Detective-Commissary Nasse and a staff of nine detective-sergeants were ordered to remain on guard within the castle for the rest of the night. Two of them stood outside the Prince's open door, being relieved at intervals of two hours. Meanwhile, twenty-one other detectives were placed at various points outside the castle to frustrate anything in the nature of an attempt to facilitate the Prince's escape.

The Prince spent the evening in conversation with his wife and his eldest son, Count Fritz zu Eulenberg, exclaiming frequently: "I cannot understand how anybody can charge me with such things." He fell asleep at midnight and rested peacefully until daylight, a physician having meantime decided that Prince Eulenberg's alleged inability to endue transportation to Berlin was groundless. Detective-Commissary Nasse took the first train from Liebenberg at six o'clock this morning for the purpose of securing a motor ambulance with which to bring the Prince to town. Herr Nasse returned to Liebenberg with an ambulance at noon, and informed the Prince that he must prepare to be transported.

Shortly before four o'clock, escorted by his wife, his son and his private physician, the Prince was carried out of his castle as a prisoner, placed on the ambulance and driven to the Charite Hospital, where he lies now in the ward reserved for ailing prisoners, under orders that he shall receive only ordinary treatment. Both he and his family and household were immensely astonished when the police ambulance arrived at the castle, the prisoner having convinced his relatives and dependents that after his reiterated protestations of innocence last night no harm could come to him.

CHANNEL COLLISION.

Hamburg-American Steamer's Mishap in Fog.

London, May 9.

A collision at sea, the full extent of which is not at present known, occurred in the English Channel on Thursday night.

Telegraphing from Portland, Lloyd's agent says that the steamer Matiana, of Glasgow, on a voyage from London to Calcutta, put in there yesterday.

She was on her voyage down the English Channel when a thick fog came on.

The steamer was proceeding with the usual caution, and was about twenty miles south of Portland, when she came into collision with a Hamburg-American steamer.

The Matiana had her stem broken, and sustained other damage.

What the extent of the damage to the Hamburg-American steamer was is unknown.

On inquiry at the Company's City office yesterday a "Daily Mail" representative was informed that they had heard nothing for the collision.

The Matiana is a steel screw steamer of 5,264 tons, built in 1894 by Messrs. A. and D. Inglish, of Glasgow, and is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

SHIPWRECKED CREW'S ORDEAL.

The tartan, La Fortone, carrying four men, was caught in a storm on Thursday morning between St. Raphael and Cannes. At the mercy of the gale, she sank, and the crew took to the ship's boat.

All day and night they battled in the flimsy craft against the violent wind, rowing desperately, and with their clothing clearing out the water which filled the boat.

Towards two o'clock yesterday morning the shipwrecked men succeeded in reaching the island of St. Honorat. Two of them, however succumbed to their terrible ordeal almost as soon as land was reached and the others are lying in the hospital in a critical condition.

THE KING AT THE OPERA.

In the place of "Rigoletto," "La Traviata" was, for the third time this season, performed at Covent Garden last night.

The reason was that at the last moment Mr. John McCormack was unable to appear on account of a bad cold, which had affected his throat.

The King was present and heard Tetrazzini for the first time.

"THE FLAG."

An Interesting Announcement.

London, May 9.

"The Flag," which is to be published for the Union Jack Club on May 20, will meet with the warmest and most cordial welcome from the public, not only because it is the greatest shillingsworth of literature ever produced, but also because of the object for which it is published. It has been produced by the Council of the Union Jack Club in order to obtain funds for the enlargement of that noble institution.

All its contributions have been given free by some of the best known writers and the most eminent artists of our time. First and foremost, her Majesty the Queen has graciously permitted the reproduction of photographs taken by herself.

Mr. George Meredith, O.M., the veteran poet and novelist, whose eightieth birthday a few weeks ago was celebrated amid universal homage to his genius by his countrymen, has written a special contribution for "The Flag."

The list of literary contributors includes, in addition to his name, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Miss Marie Corelli, Sir W. S. Gilbert, the Poet Laureate, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mr. Robert Hichens, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Lieut.-General Baden-Powell, Mr. W. Clark Russell, and others.

Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, O.M., R.A., contributes the frontispiece, and there are other illustrations by some of the best known artists of the day among whom we may mention the names of Messrs. Byam Shaw, Dudley Hardy, A. G. Forrest, L. Raven Hill, Tom Browne, Lawson Wood, Rene Bull, Stephen Reid, Harry Rowntree, Lewis Baumer and Joseph Simpson.

So remarkable a list of contributors has never appeared before in any publication, and in fact could not be obtained under ordinary commercial conditions of publishing unless the price of the work were at least one guinea per copy.

PREMISES TOO SMALL.

Every penny of the proceeds will flow into the coffers of the Union Jack Club, for, as has now to be explained, the book is produced, published, and distributed free of cost. The pessimists tell us that patriotism is going to the dogs but hope remains when we find not only authors and artists, but also paper manufacturers, printers, publishers and many others combining to spend time, money, and energy for the good of the national cause. The paper has been given free of charge, the actual processes of printing and reproduction of the numerous illustrations have been carried out free, the publishing is being done without charge, and Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Messrs. Wyman and Son, Messrs. Menzies and Company, Messrs. Willings, and Messrs. Gale and Polden have offered to pay a full 1s for each copy which they sell. Many of the great steamship companies will carry "The Flag" free to all parts of the Empire.

Memories are short, else we need scarcely remind our readers that the Union Jack Club is the gift of the nation to its soldiers and seamen. It provides them in London with all the comforts and amenities of a good club under the most pleasant and wholesome surroundings. So greatly has the Club been appreciated by the services that in the first nine months of its existence no fewer than 40,000 men have been accommodated on its premises.

But the fact has to be faced that the promises are already proving too small. Though there are 200 bedrooms, and though over and above these, accommodation has been provided in neighbouring lodging-houses for another 150 men, yet the pressure upon it has grown—and is growing—so that it is often necessary to turn away members for want of room.

This condition of affairs is unsatisfactory, if only because of the disappointment which it involves to the men who arrive wanting rooms when there is no accommodation available. Moreover, the addition of another 150 rooms will materially contribute to render the club self-supporting.

In the original design, provision was made for an extension of the premises, and it will be remembered that his Majesty the King, in his speech on July last year at the opening of the club, expressed the strong hope that money would be speedily forthcoming for the extension. It is to fulfil his Majesty's wishes and hopes that the publication of "The Flag" has been undertaken.

"The Flag" was originally to have been published on Empire Day, May 24, but as that date falls on a Sunday this year, copies will be on sale from Wednesday, May 20.

AMERICAN FIRE DISASTER.

New York, May 8.

Two of the chief business streets of Atlanta, Georgia, were completely destroyed to-day by a fire, which for three hours threatened to lay waste the entire town. Starting in the huge buildings of the Schlessinger-Meyer Building Company, the flames spread to the Terminal Hotel, the 200 guests in which were still sleeping and barely escaped with their lives.

A chemical company's buildings blew up in two terrific explosions, and the conflagration was only stopped when two more hotels had been destroyed and a dozen other structures had tumbled into the streets, thus creating a clear space which the flames, despite a high wind, were unable to traverse.

The damage is estimated at dols. 2,500,000 (£500,000.)

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 156G Market Bombay, No. 2.

WOMEN AGRICULTURISTS.

Open-Air Employment for Girls.

LONDON, May 8.

Should the work of agriculture and dairy farming be more largely taken up by women not only as a livelihood but as an aid to health?

"The healthy, open-air life of dairy farming and agriculture generally, is an excellent pursuit for young women," says a well-known lady gardener. "One of the most attractive branches of general agriculture is dairy-work, and many young women of the upper classes now are taking courses in dairy-farming purely as a hobby.

"Butter-making is perhaps the most beneficial branch of this pursuit. The exercise of the churning and the patting is particularly beneficial while pails of cream and milk have to be carried about the farm. Such work is, of course, good for one's muscles and makes the figure strong and supple.

"Several ladies have told me that butter-making in which industry they have had perhaps several weeks' course, had done them more good than months at a seaside resort and was a pleasing alternative to the routine of town life.

"For young women, however, who wish to take up agriculture as a livelihood, there is sometimes a difficulty in obtaining a post but a girl who is determined will always find a place."

The lady secretary of a large women's employment bureau said that the chief reason which debarred girls from taking up agricultural life was lack of capital, and that was why many girls are now employed in London offices who are really pining for the open-air life.

"There is no reason, however, why such an industry shouldn't become quite common. All one wants is to get in touch with landowners and farmers who would be willing to give women a trial."

WALL STREET STRENGTH.

New York, May 9.

The prices of railroad stocks touched in the upward swing yesterday the average recorded on March 14 last year in the downward swing, when the prices then recorded were regarded as panicky.

The strength of the market continues, and large operators with big capital behind them have taken extensive lines of leading issues, which apparently they intend holding. This gives much strength to the market, encouraging bankers with new financing ahead and intimidating short sellers, who have recently been heavily punished.

The steel situation shows little improvement in new business.

MYSTERIOUS MUTINY.

Detailed accounts have lately been made public of the alleged mutiny at Colchester, four years ago, a squadron of the Royal Irish Lancers, the men being said to have ridden out in a body from barracks without leave.

A question by Mr. Bottomley, asking whether such an unprecedented mutiny was condoned in violation of the King's Regulations was answered yesterday by Mr. Haldane in a Parliamentary paper.

"Nothing is known," says Mr. Haldane, "of the mutiny referred to by my hon. friend."

IMPROVING DIAMOND TRADE.

Since the recent reaction after the "slump" in the American market, the outlook in the diamond trade has now considerably improved. Hatton Garden merchants confess that the trade is much better, though prices remain about the same.

"The trade has been depressed lately," said one dealer to a "Daily Mail" representative yesterday, "because of the general financial depression which has prevailed, and people have been buying in very small quantities. We are returning to the normal now and prospects are good."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	5	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	26	20	110
Total plague deaths to date	143,518		
This date last year	23	24	109

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 22nd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	21	23	4
B	171	93	7
C	67	64	9
D	75	27	1
E	160	128	2
F & G	41	1	0
Total to date	538	336	23
Total rats killed			874

An Edinburgh errand boy, accused of taking six shillings belonging to his employer, put down a shilling, and declared that that was all he had stolen. But afterwards he confessed to the police that he had swallowed two half-crowns. He was taken to the infirmary, and the X-rays showed the coins just below his throat. They were extracted with considerable difficulty.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The rainfall has increased in Burma, where it has become nearly general; but in Eastern Bengal and Assam it has again been only local. In the Western Districts of the Peninsula, thunderstorms have been numerous, but there has been only a few falls of rain, the principal rainfall amounts being Tavoy two inches, Moulmein and Toungoo one and half inches, Thayetmyo, Chittagong and Bogra two inches, Sibsagar and Dinajpur one inch, Jalpaiguri and Mysore one and half inches, Bellary three-quarters of an inch; clouds have increased.

Burma.—Skies are moderately to heavily overcast there, and over the greater part of North-East India; humidity is in moderate to large defect in North-West India and Central parts of the country; temperature is approximately normal everywhere.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, while thunderstorms are likely in the Peninsula, especially the Western half, and may extend into the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 22nd May 1908 was 28·851 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (18th)	87·6	78·1	...	6·21
Jask	91·3	77·8	...	0·29
Muskat (18th)	92·8	76·3	...	0·29
Multan	108·3	79·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	100·4	67·1	...	10·59
Lahore	110·4	74·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	109·3	78·1	...	1·52
Ambala	108·5	72·0	...	3·37
Delhi	111·7	85·2	...	2·67
Agra	111·0	81·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	113·3	77·3	...	?
Jhansi	114·3	88·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	112·9	76·5	...	1·89
Allahabad	112·1	81·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	112·1	70·8	...	1·77
Karachi	97·4	75·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	106·4	85·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	109·2	80·6	...	1·38
Kotah	111·5	85·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	104·6	73·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	87·8	81·2	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	75·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	105·4	71·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	105·1	75·5	...	0·09
Surat	99·6	76·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	109·6	76·7	...	0·10
Deesa	109·3	73·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	105·5	77·2	...	0·37
Indore	106·6	78·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	111·0	79·8	...	1·36
Saugor	110·1	82·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	112·6	83·4	...	1·37
Khandwa	110·2	84·1	...	1·44
Akola	112·2	86·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	111·8	86·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	113·1	90·6	...	2·14
Chanda	112·5	89·0	...	1·65
Raipar	114·2	82·9	...	3·06
Bombay	91·3	81·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	80·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·0	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	89·3	80·0	...	3·17
Malegaon	107·4	76·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	106·4	73·5	...	0·28
Poona	108·0	73·3	...	0·91
Sholapur	106·8	77·9	...	0·67
Bijapur	105·2	77·2	0·47	1·08
Belgaum	92·3	70·6	...	2·92
Aurangabad	106·2	80·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	84·2	...	1·15
Hyderabad	99·3	82·7	...	1·30
Mangalore	89·2	78·4	...	2·22
Calicut	88·3	80·6	...	14·87
Cochin	88·7	80·3	...	29·52
Colombo	88·5	80·0	...	48·77
Masulipatam	94·3	83·1	...	6·67
Bellary	107·0	73·3	...	3·66
Cuddapah	106·2	84·6	0·68	6·34
Madras	92·0	81·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	90·8	68·3	...	12·31
Coimbatore	94·9	73·8	0·50	11·66
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·8	...	17·84
Negapatam	92·4	79·0	...	34·27

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd May, giving dam for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. The, moisture in the air is either equal to or less than average. The day is hotter than usual at Lahore and Delhi; temperature at night is 4° in excess at Delhi and 7° in defect at Amballa. Numerous calms are reported and winds are irregular in direction.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the humidity is normal except at Jhansi where a defect is shown. Day temperature is above the average everywhere and night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Mainpuri but is normal or in slight excess elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly in the Eastern and south-westerly in the Western Districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear. The air continues drier than usual in Rajputana and contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature has fallen at Karachi where the maximum is only slightly in excess of the normal; the minimum is in defect in Sind and normal elsewhere. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is normal. Temperature conditions are nearly normal except for a general defect at night. Westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Heavy cloud has appeared in the Central and Western Districts, but skies continue clear elsewhere. Except at Amraoti, Chanda and Raipur, where it is normal in amount, the moisture in the air is much less than usual, Saugor and Nagpur reporting only 8 per cent. Temperature has risen and the maximum is generally above normal while the minimum is higher than usual at Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda and normal over the rest of the division. Winds are westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies remain moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Calms and light variable winds prevail.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0·47 inches of rain. Skies are moderately heavily clouded. The moisture in the air continues in considerable defect in North Bombay Deccan, the deficiency at Malegaon amounting to 90 per cent. of the average and is either equal to or less than the average over the rest of the division. Temperature has risen and the maximum is generally high, the largest excess being 10° at Poona. Winds are westerly nearly everywhere.

General remarks.—Cloud has extended to the southern districts of the Central Provinces and skies are moderately to heavily overcast over the whole of Peninsula. Pressure changes are irregular and temperature continues high. A few thunderstorms are again likely in the Deccan.

The Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Persia," which left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 17th, experienced upto Long. 53° E light to moderate easterly and east-south-easterly wind, fine weather; thence to Long. 62° E light to gentle westerly and south-westerly winds, light southerly swell, and fine weather from there to her arrival in port at 5-38 a.m. this morning, light variable and north-westerly winds, slight southerly swell and fine weather.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME.

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Bronchitis
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of China
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

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BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Khatri Bros., Madan and Co., Thomas & Taylor, Thacker & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Rodgers & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. KARACHI—A. Barahas & Co. LAHORE—C. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. MADRAS—Arbuthnot & Co., Medical Depository. MANGALORE—K. Mathias and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—F. T. de Jong & Sons.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 21.] [BOMBAY, MAY 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 9/16	5/16	
3 do. Rentes	99 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	3/4	
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	82 1/4	1/16	
"Bar Silver in London ...	24 11/16	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/4	1/4	
Do. in New York ...	53 1/2	3/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		unchgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·41 1/2		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3		since 19th March 08
Do. Short London Bills.			unchgd
3 months' sight	2		
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			unchgd
Do. 6 months' s'ght	2 5/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 1/16d. unchgd.

"Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,600,000	Inc. £ 600,000
Public Deposits	... £10,400,000	Inc. £100,000
Other Deposits	...£ 43,600,000	Dec. £400,000
Government Securities	£ 14,630,000	unchgd
Other Securities	...£ 29,000,000	"
Notes and Gold	...£ 27,700,000	Inc. £ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots .. ... Easier with good business done.

Futures ... ...Steady.

East Indian .. ..Quiet.

Manchester ... ...Steady.

Total Sales ... ...12,000 Bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export .. 2,500 "

Imports . ... "

Mid-Americans ... ...6·10+05

Egyptian F. T. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·52	5·49	5·43	5·23
—08	—07	—08	—08
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·06	4·93	4·91	4·87	4·85
—07	—07	—07	—08	—03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 8,000 Bales.

Do. do. last year ... ... 6,600 "

Exports to Great Britain ... ... 17,000 "

Do. to Continent ... ... 6,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·83 + 10.

Futures—Month of July 9·81+19 | Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on spinners said to be bidding more freely.

Do. Do. Oct. 9·31+11

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/16 unchanged

Futures—Month of July 10·53+21

Do do Oct. 9·32+17

Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38 1/2—June-July—London—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 1/2 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 3/4 May-June—H A & D—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 51 7/8 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13s. 10½d.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 10½—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Brazilers	£	71	0 0
Yellow Metal	d.	0 7/16	

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 4 17 6

Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 13 9

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600	London	Yokohama Bank
18 do do	11,25,960	do	National Bank
2 Bundles Sovs...	430	Muscat	M Mankeanie and Co
Rupees	2,120		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	135	Yetawal	
Rupees ...	5		
2 Bundle Rupees	731	Linga	
1 do do	2,500	Abbas	
1 Box Sovs	15,000	London	Mercantile Bank
1 Bundle Sovs...	1,665	Muscat	M Mahamad
Rupees	335		
2 Bundles Sovs...	900	Koweit	A R Dosari
Rupees	3,900		
9 Packages Sovs.	435	Sabrtin	
Rupees	17,345		
7 Packages Sovs.	105	Debai	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	2,086		
Rupees	10,751		
3 Packages Rupees	7,850	Linga	
8 Packages Sovs	21,400	Aden	
Gold Coins.	5,993		
Rupees	5,000		
7 Packages Sovs.	105	Linga	
Gold Coins	598		
Rupees	12,974		
Box Sovs	75,000	Cape Town	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22ND MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 6 per cent. " 21st May.
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. " 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 8 per cent. " 19th May.

Money :—

Borrowers at 5 per cent. for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

There has been no change to-day in quotations on London. All Banks are sellers of wire at 1s. 3 27-32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 3 7-8d. with very few buyers in the market. On the other hand, Credits are very scarce at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight up to June delivery, and it might be that for cash bills could be placed at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firm, following the silver market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32d.	
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	130

Government Paper :—

The market opened firm to-day at 95 15/16 ready and 96 for the settlement. There were buyers in the early part of the day and quotations quickly advanced 1/16 to 96 ready and 96 1/16 for the account. Later on a broker made some budlees, selling this settlement and buying for next at a difference of something under 1/8 against him, the consequence being that the market closes quiet at the opening quotations. Calcutta rates remain bullish and are to-day advised as 96 1/8 ready and 96 1/4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs	95·15
1st Settlement	"	96·00
2nd Settlement	"	96·2

Bullion :—

On Thursday there was again a moderate advance in the price of bar silver in London, ready bars being up 3-16 at 24 11-16, and for two months' forward the quotation was 1-4 higher at 24 3-4. New York was 3-8 higher at 53 1-2. Locally the market was considerably better and a moderate business has been passing. Ready rates opened at 63 9-16 ex-duty and quickly advanced to 64 1-16 at which the market closed steady. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	1	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	64	2	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,59,000
Other Deposits	9,10,000	.....
Sundries	53,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,05,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	31,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,75,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	4,19,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	7,88,000
Bullion	.....	22,000
Balance with other Banks...	3,06,000	.....
Sundries	25,000	.....
Cash	.....	79,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last, the allotments were again very small amounting to Rs. 60,000 (including extras) of the 10 lakhs offered. During the week ending on Tuesday last the total amount sold was 70 lakhs, and for next week 10 lakhs is again advertised for sale.

The mail of the 8th May brings £320,000 silver and £90,090 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	"	20,000
Madras	"	70,000
Total...	Rs.	90,000

The mail of the 15th May brings £20,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	"	20,000
Madras	"	60,000
Total...	Rs.	80,000

The mail of the 22nd May brings £150,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 silver for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,000
Bombay	"	nil
Madras	"	50,000
Total...	Rs.	60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	315	109,315	130,128
Central India ...	1,100	52,525	107,452
Barsee and Nuggur ...	1,991	104,379	199,958
Berars...	1,669	306,491	452,992
Central Provinces ...	1,131	237,398	302,906
Total Oomras...	6,206	873,078	1,393,833
Dholleras	7,993	105,978	223,509
Broach	8,561	176,971	263,084
Compta and Dharwar.	10,233	168,132	80,833
Westerns	906	9,911	9,450
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,397	314,496	479,512
Sengals, Rajputana ...	769	27,184	70,642
Sind	...	38,259	13,705
Persian	10	1,426	2,222
American	1,197	40,925	18,030
Egyptian	382	5,102	1,158
Other Sorts	112	770	797
Totals...	37,899	1,868,766	2,545,594

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	37,899	64,992	—27,793
Receipts from 1st Oct to 21st May	1,696,765	2,546,584	—849,798
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	19,025	24,876	—5,851
China	4,473	19,587	—15,114
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	23,498	44,313	—20,815
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 21st May.			
Europe	483,245	668,979	—185,734
China	20,728	36,631	—15,907
Japan	249,237	490,786	—241,551
Coast Ports ...	23,745	42,095	—18,349
Total ...	776,955	1,238,153	—557,151
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	9,118	20,046	—12,933
China	1,425	14,625	—13,200
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 9th May 1908.—2,088 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by S. E. & G. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 29th Feb. 1908 —14,897 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	278,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 21st May 08.	1,696,786	"
	2,076,786	"
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 21st May 1908	781,09	"
	1,292,784	"
Afloat	10,540	"
	1,282,244	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	723,000	"
Stock in all hands on 22nd May 1908 ...	559,244	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Sharp fluctuations have marked the course of the governing markets during the past week, the net result of we give in our usual weekly comparative table below. The continued upward movement has to some extent received a check and we may see fluctuating markets for a time until a definite turn is taken one way or the other. So far there are no indications of a collapse in the July corner in New York, the drops being due chiefly to partial unloading on profit-taking. The near future is uncertain but the next big movement will probably be on the first Bureau Report, which will be issued early next month.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·99	6·18	+·01
Futures, May-June.	5·59	5·52	—·07
Do. Dec-Jan.	5·03	4·87	—·15
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·10	10·80	—·30
Futures, July	9·48	9·81	+·33
Do. Oct.	8·98	9·31	+·33
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11	11 3/16	+3/16
Futures, July	10·43	10·55	+·12
Do. Oct.	9·13	9·32	+·19

The Local Market has fluctuated in sympathy with the Home markets, but on the week shows little change in quotations. Business in contracts has been very small and confined chiefly to a few settlements for this month's delivery. New crop is attracting a little more attention in the bazaar but business is still limited. The market closes steady at our quotations.

In ready cotton an only moderate business has been done, the high prices asked by holders in the early part of the week having checked the demand. The last two or three days there has been some improvement in this respect, and buyers have taken up a moderate amount of Bengals, Oomras and Khandesh, while Broach, and other descriptions have also received some attention. Exporters have, as a rule, been better buyers than mills. The offtake has been 3,000 to 5,000 bales a day.

Receipts for the week have been fair, but the total falling off from last year to-date is 847,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230/31	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	208	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	200	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	200	
Fine M. G. Luttia	197	
F. ... M. G. Khandeish ...	190	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	196	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	186	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	203	
Good Westerns — ...	204/5	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230/31	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	241/2	March 08
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	191	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	Strong.
Estimated Sales	...	15,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·71	5·64	5·61	5·38	5·21
+19	+15	+15	+15	+15
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·10	5·07	5·01	5·01	
+14	+13	+14	+13	

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	33,793	cwts.
Linseed	45,121	"
Rapeseed	48,809	"
Gingellyseed	5,279	"
Poppyseed	54,430	"
Groundnuts	1,815	"
Castorseed	14,991	"
Rice	229,121	"
Myrabollams	26,483	"
Cottonseed	90,787	"
Mowraseed	617	"
Gram	15,659	"
Joowar	3,262	"
Maize	nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—Prices have improved during the week owing to speculators' buying, and a fair business has been done. At the close the market is quiet but steady at the following rates :—

Ready Rs. 8 7 6 to Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 12 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—There has been a fair demand throughout the week, and rates have improved 1 to 2 annas per cwt. Closing quotations are as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 3 0 B. T.
May " Delhi ... " 9 11 6 R. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ... " 10 5 0 B. T.
" " Cawnpore ... " 10 3 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—There has been little change in rates but the market is steadier owing to a better enquiry and we quote at the close as follows :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... " 53 4 0
Yellow Hinguighat ... ... " 51 8 0
" Secunderabad ... ... " 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 47 0 0

POPPYSEED :—The market is steady and business has been done at Rs. 10-8-0 at which price we close.

CASTORSEED :—There has been another quiet week in this market, but prices are rather steadier. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 29 8 0 to Rs. 29 12 0

COTTONSEED :—The market has been steady during the week with busines doing at Rs. 25-8-0.

MOWRASEED :—The nominal rate is Rs. 5-13-0 R. T. but there is nothing doing.

WHEAT :—The market has been firm and prices have advanced 2 annas per cwt. There is nothing doing for export. We quote :—

White Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is steady with a moderate business passing. A better feeling prevails owing to the firmness of the Home markets and some fresh arrival business has been reported during the week.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues dull and no improvement is expected before the setting in of the monsoon.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market has been dull, but a firmer tendency is likely to keep prices steady if not to improve them.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull with a very meagre demand. Prices, however, keep steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is unchanged, and prices are keeping steady.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market remains quiet without any change in prices. The demand in the Bazaar continues slack ; but prices do not show any further reduction.

YELLOW METAL.—Also continues quiet at Home and prices here for this metal are maintained. The demand has fallen off greatly ; and until the rains fairly set in no improvement is anticipated.

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand ...	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
" new tins " " ...	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose Ship Brand ...	Rs. 3 4 0 per unit
" new tins " " ...	Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand ...	Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
" new tins R. Sun " ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs. 4 8 0 per pair.

SHARES.

The market is steady but unchanged and only small transactions are reported during this week as the market was closed for three days. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,407 1-2 and Bank of India's to Rs. 64 1-2. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 52 1-2. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 485 ; Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ld., have improved to Rs. 225, Century's are steady at Rs. 1,850, Central India Mills are quiet at Rs. 1,765, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,062 1-2, and New City of Bombay are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 660. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97 1-2 and Currimbhai's at Rs. 1,025. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 357 1/2. Framji Petit's are unchanged at Rs. 1,340. Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 725 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,460. Manekji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 3,050. Morarji's are steady at Rs. 2,875. And Sholapur's at Rs. 4,150 X. D. New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 195. Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 101 1/4. Swadeshi's are quiet Rs. 1,355. Press shares are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 305 X. D. Bombay Burma are unchanged at Rs. 9,700, and market shares at Rs. 2,470. Bombay Ice have declined to Rs. 28. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy. Ld. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 159, and ordinary shares are unchanged at about Rs. 153. Bombay Flour's have been put through at Rs. 945. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 295, and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 267 1-2. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills shares are quiet at Rs. 153. Kemp's have improved to Rs. 212 and Treacher's to Rs. 635. Marck's are quiet at Rs. 130. Port Canning's have changed hands at Rs. 462 1-2. Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 40, [with C. shares at par). Bamankua manganese have improved to Rs. 10. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 560, Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 114. Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 425 and Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 103. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

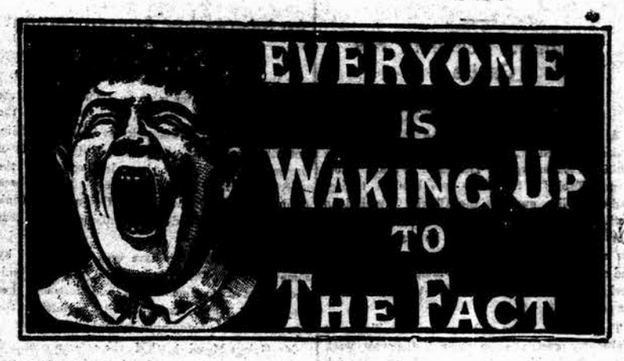
The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Port Trust (due 1967)	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)	99-8-0
5 per cent. " (due 1925)	113-0-0
5 per cent. " (due 1933)	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 22nd May from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	83½
Eries	22½
Unions	150½
Southern Pref. (American)	48
Canadian Pacific Railway	163
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	104½
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	124½
Burma Railway	108½
Nizam's State Railway	117½
South Indian Railway (1910)	104½
Southern Punjab Railway	134½
Brighton A (Berthas)	85½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	40½
Great Western (Ord.)	118½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	212½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½ s. d
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference.....	4
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	3 1/16
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams.....	6½
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-5s.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	90½
Chartered of S. Africa	1s. 9d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3 7/16
East Rands.....	3 1/16
Rand Mines	6 1/16
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.....	5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	5s.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	7s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	2½
Nundydroog	24s.
Anaconda Copper.....	9½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	63½
Johannesburg Consolidated.....	17s. 3d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7½
Croya Brownhill	12s. 6d.
Withwatersrand Deep.....	3 1/16
New Kleinfontein	2 1/16
Great Boulder Proprietary	28s. 9d.

THE death took place suddenly on May 1, at the Great Central Hotel of Mr. William Francis Ackland, late Traffic Manager of the East India Railway of Calcutta. The deceased gentleman, who was fifty-one years of age, had travelled through India during the last twenty years, and had made a host of friends by his genial and kindly nature. His untimely death is much regretted. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Kensal Green, many floral tributes being placed around the grave.



THAT ... ...

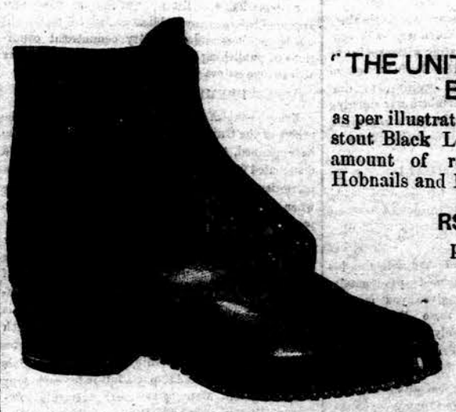
PARRY SMITH & CO.

LEAD THE WAY ... ...

FOR ... ...

Value, Style and Variety.

We give below a few specimens of boots for the coming monsoons, Planters, Railwaymen and for Jungle use.



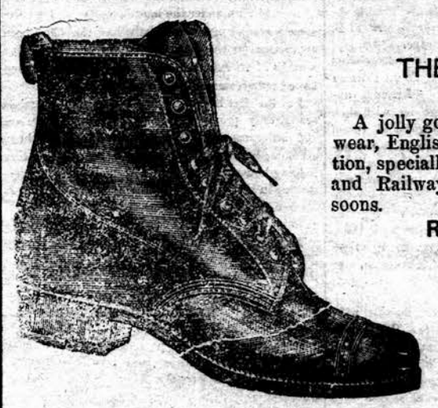
"THE UNITED SERVICE" BOOT

as per illustration, strong made from stout Black Leather to stand any amount of rough usage. With Hobnails and English-made.

RS. 16-15 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



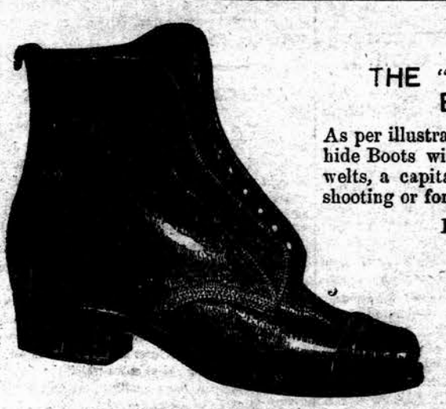
THE "P. W. D." BOOT

A jolly good Boot for real hard wear, English-made as per illustration, specially suited for P. W. D. and Railwaymen and for the monsoons.

RS. 16-15 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



THE "PLANTER" BOOT

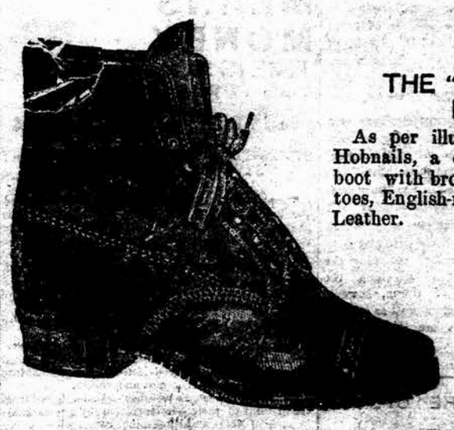
As per illustration, a splendid crome hide Boots with hand sewn broad welts, a capital boot for planters, shooting or for district use.

In Black or Tan.

TAN RS. 14-8

BLACK RS. 12-8 per pair.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



THE "SAXONIA" BOOT

As per illustration but without Hobnails, a capital hard wearing boot with broad welts and medium toes, English-made from stout Tan Leather.

RS. 14-8 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

Rowland's Kalydor

A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the FACE AND NECK beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.

Bottles Rs. 2-8 and 4-8.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED BY USING

Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.

It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is unrivalled. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.

Sizes 2s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

Sold by Sharp, Chemists, A. A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 8.

ALL WE, LIKE SHEEP.

"When women meddle with law . . . they invariably make mistakes . . ." Thus "Rita," in an article exhibiting errors perpetrated by some of her contemporaries. In her own case she proves the truth of her saying, for, as we have been hearing in the Law Courts, she makes a magistrate preside over a trial by jury. She has many men of law among her literary acquaintances, but even these could not keep her right on all points, judging from Mr. Rider Haggard's little miscalculation in "King Solomon's Mines," where he eclipses a new instead of a full moon. Authors, like the rest of mankind, are human, and retain their right to err, and do err, whether it be Shakespeare making Cleopatra play billiards, or Thackeray describing a river as giving of tributes.

INSTINCT V. SCHOLARSHIP.

The "Times" recently committed an error which will take a good deal of rectifying, when it spoke of Mr. Bryce as "Sir James Bryce." Foreign papers will knight him to the end of his days. It was a little quaint to find the "Times" thus tripping, for a little earlier it had descended with unwonted severity upon the Duke of Argyll for little slips which occur in his autobiography. The critic suggested that as to the majority of instances the printer may have been the culprit. Which is a little unjust to the Master of the Types. Slips of the pen are not more unlikely to escape the eye of their writer than slips of the linotype to pass the keen glance of the printer's reader. The printer is not infallible; life would be robbed of one of its brightest joys if he were. There is genius in some of his blunders. But he has frequently to bear the burden of an author's "lapsus calami," and is far too perfect a gentleman to betray the secret. Accuracy becomes instinctive with the printer; it carries him safely through wastes for him unmapped; it enables him to correct the errors of the man for whom the fields of rare learning are an open book.

THE UNKNOWN SCHOLAR.

When Max Muller was preparing his edition of the Rigveda he had—so the story goes—an illustration of the instinctive wisdom of the compositor. In providing the MSS. for about 6,000 sheets of print the author naturally tripped from time to time. Whenever he did trip, there on his proof was the error queried in a careful hand. Surely, he thought, some unknown scholar in the University must be overlooking his proofs with kindly interest, and making the corrections for him. Inquiry showed that this was not the fact. The corrections were the corrections of the man who set up the type. Did this man, then, know Sanskrit? Muller asked. Not a bit of it; use and wont enabled him to detect the errors as a hungry child scents a cooking dinner. The discovery originated through his arm rather than from any intellectual doubt, and that arm was palsied!

THE PALSIED PARAGON.

This printer had sustained an accident, leaving him with an arm partly paralysed, and, as this made him slower with his setting, his masters turned him on Sanskrit, with which he had had no previous acquaintance. He had to learn upwards of 300 types for the work, but he learnt them, and accustomed himself to the work. Now, many of the letters in Sanskrit cannot follow each other, or, if they do, must be modified. A "d," for example, if followed by a "t," is changed to "t"; "dh" to "t," or changes the next "t" into "dh." In writing, Muller sometimes forgot these modifications, but they were all marked on the proof. Muller was so interested that he sought out the printer to ask him how he was able to correct a language which he did not understand. The explanation was remarkable: "You see, sir, my arm gets into a regular swing from one compartment of types to another; and there are movements that never occur. So, if I suddenly have to take up types which entail a new movement I feel it, and put a query." What a dog's life President Roosevelt's Nu Speling, or Artemus Ward's, which is the same thing, would have caused that marvellous human machine!

GRAPES AND POTATOES.

Professor Masson once asserted that there appears every day, in anonymous leading articles, writing superior, not only in tone but in actual literary faculty, to the Letters of Junius. It is satisfactory to have this weighty testimony to the excellence of the modern literary product, for the latter has necessarily to act as set-off to much that is hurriedly, badly done. It is among the hastily written portions of the daily paper that the gleaner of errors finds his richest reward. A pearl of price was the declaration in a recent issue of a Paris paper that the nude body of a drowned man was found with seven francs in his waistcoat pocket. A Glasgow journal matched this wonder with the statement: "The captain swam ashore, as did also the stewardess. She was insured for £3,000, and carried 200 tons of pig iron." These are obviously the blunders of the hurried hand. It requires a more deliberate pen to give us that gem of mis-translation which renders the title of Cibber's "Love's Last Shift" "La derniere Chemise de l'Amour."

FATE AND THE VANDALS.

We congratulate the people of Cahors. They have been saved against their own will from a disgraceful act of vandalism. When they tried to destroy their picturesque old Norman bridge, nature stepped in and sent a flood which swept away the contractor's bridge and caused a stone to fall from the bridge which cracked his skull. So the project was given up. Lucky men of Cahors! Much to be envied by Rheims, where no stones fell and cracked the skulls of the innocent hirelings who knocked off all the jutting pieces of architecture on the facade of the Cathedral, lest they should fall as Charles X. was entering to be crowned, and spoil such brains as he possessed. Lucky men of Cahors! Would that fate had also stepped in to prevent the desecration of Canterbury Cathedral by the Puritans! Would that "Blue Dick," the rector of Chartham, had split his own head open with his long pike before he went round smashing with that too efficient weapon the stained-glass windows.

THE COURT OF TEARS.

Many good things come from America, and not the least admirable is the "Court of Tears," which the Jews, always, to their credit, the pioneers in upholding and strengthening the family relations, have established in New York. Here an informal judge, whose decisions none the between husband and wife, succours the deserted and the worse than fatherless, and dries the tears of the bullied husband. What an opening for such a court in London! Hither the golf widow might repair and pour out her wrongs, securing perhaps the gradual raising of her husband's handicap until he feared to meet his fellow-golfers' eyes. Here the poor, deserted husband might come for relief when his wife joins the Suffragists and goes for unballowed rides in pantechnicons.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

Purveyors by Royal Warrant to
His Majesty the King

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

"Sanitas-Okol"

IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.

Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.

Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay.
MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WE UNDERTAKE REPAIRS.
WE CHARGE BATTERIES
On our own Premises from first-class plant.
WE HAVE SKILLED WORKMEN
WHO KNOW THEIR BUSINESS.
We supply Accessories, Tyres, Petrol and Wilburne Oil &c., &c.

A FEW——
SECOND CARS on VIEW
Motor Cars on Hire——
Apply to—
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and care-worn? It doesn't take much imagination to see red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take

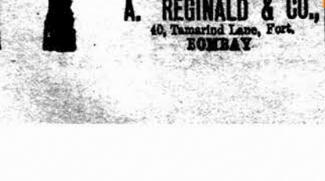
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.



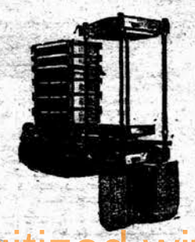
A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

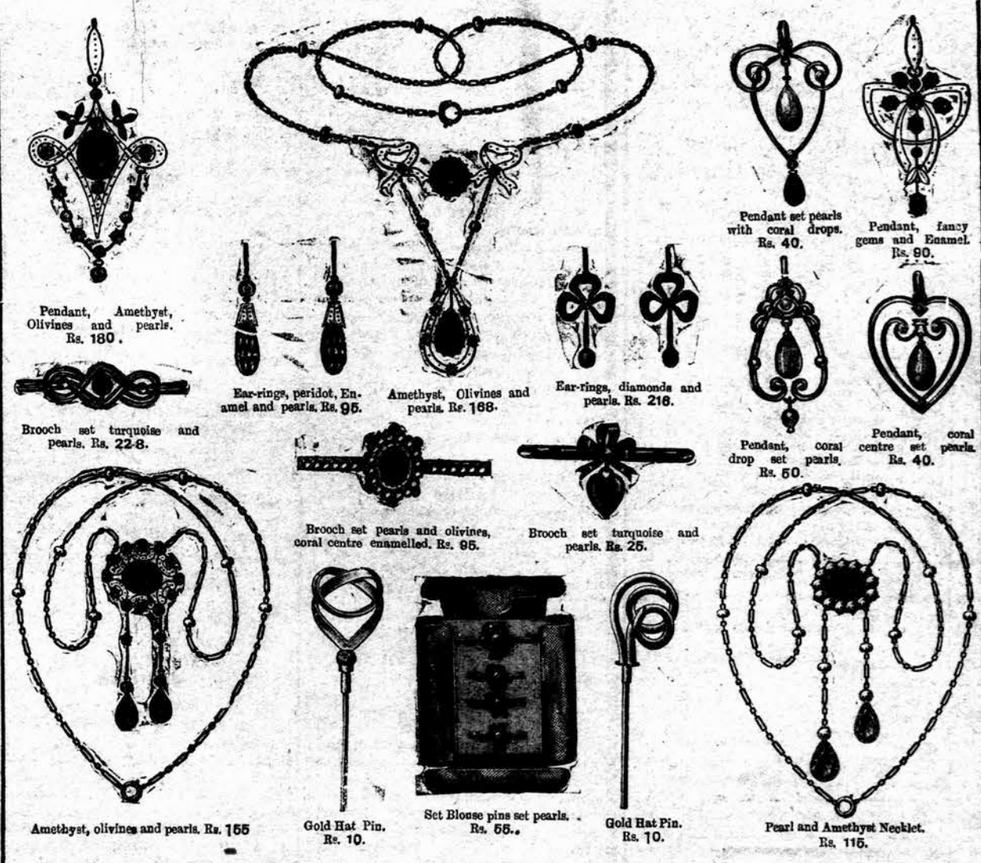
HYDRAULIC PRESSES



FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & Co.
SHEFFIELD, England.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380
TRADE MARK.

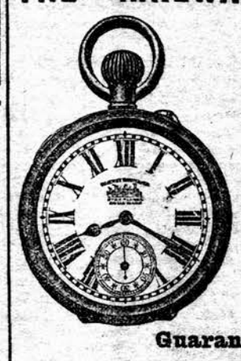
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

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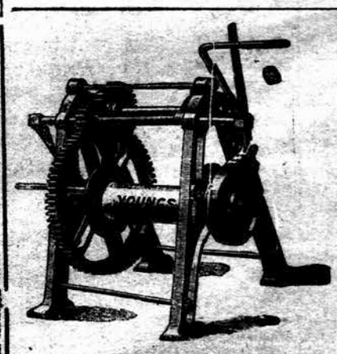

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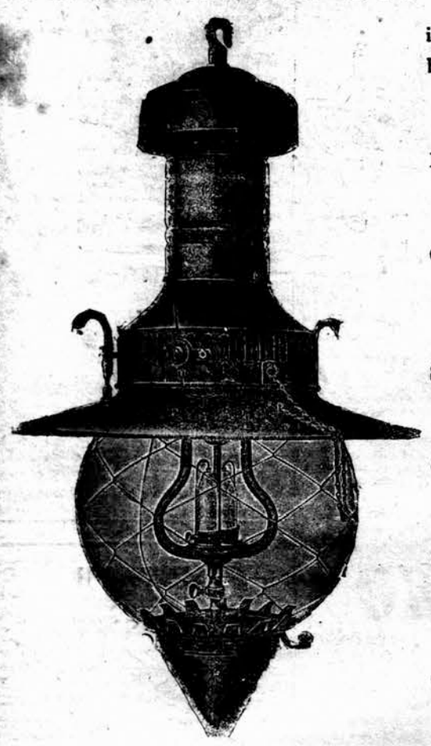

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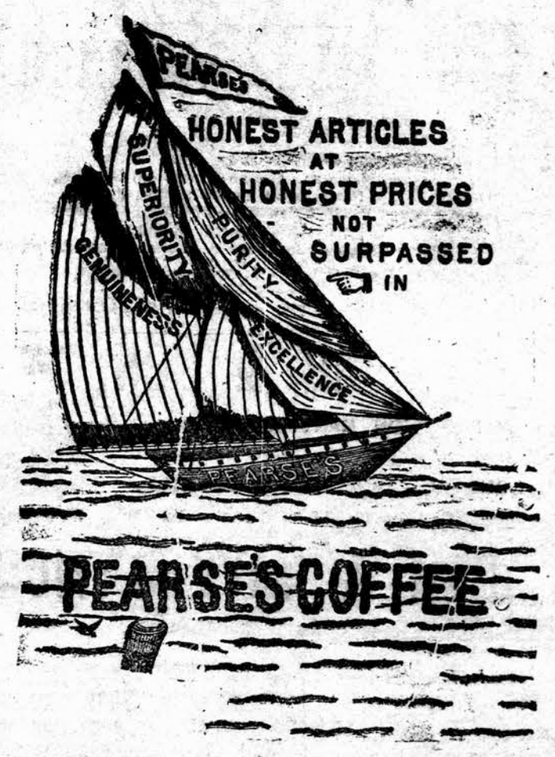

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